

Chernenko Pledges Continuity, Attacks U.S. Latin Policy

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — The new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, told visiting dignitaries Wednesday that he would continue the policies of his predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov. He also attacked U.S. policy in Central America.

Mr. Chernenko, 72, became Soviet Communist Party general secretary, the top Kremlin post, on Monday.

After Mr. Andropov's funeral on Tuesday, he began a round of talks with foreign leaders who attended the ceremony. He received many of the Western delegations on the day of the funeral.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the leader of the Nicaraguan junta, were among the visitors Mr. Chernenko received Wednesday in what Western analysts saw as a clear signal that Moscow retained its interest in Central America.

At the meeting with Mr. Castro, the Tass news agency reported that Moscow "reiterated its invariable solidarity with the Cuban people."

Both Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Ortega were quoted by Tass as denouncing "Washington's intention to whip up tension" in Central America. Mr. Chernenko, it said, "reiterated the Soviet people's firm support for the just cause of the Nicaraguan people."

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada said the new Soviet leader repeatedly brought up the subject of East-West détente during his meeting with him on Wednesday.

"There was no return to the stridency we've heard from both sides in the past," Mr. Trudeau said. "We agreed that there is a new openness in the world and it's up to the politicians to respond to it."

The Canadian leader has started a one-man mission to bring East and West back to disarmament talks.

Western analysts held out little hope, however, that the Kremlin would soon change its stance on the main dispute dividing East and West, the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe.

Chernenko's Health

Mr. Chernenko appeared in frail health when he met foreign leaders Tuesday and some got the impression he would be only an interim leader, Reuters reported Wednesday.

day from Moscow, quoting diplomatic sources.

They said Soviet officials had told some visitors that a Politburo member, Mikhail S. Gorbachov, would now be No. 2 in the Kremlin, indicating that the leadership may already have mapped out a future succession.

The sources said that if Mr. Gorbachov had secured this position he

Chernenko election poses image problem for Western Communist parties. Page 2.

and other younger Politburo members were likely to be able to continue policies they began under Mr. Andropov.

Mr. Chernenko gave an impression of frailty when he led Mr. Andropov's funeral on Red Square. He was short of breath and appeared unable to hold his arm up in a salute for more than brief periods.

In the most knowledgeable assessment of his condition, the leader of the British Social Democratic party, David Owen, a qualified doctor, said Mr. Chernenko was suffering from emphysema.

This involves fibrosis of the lungs, which leads to shortage of breath and often serious heart strain.

Dr. Owen met Mr. Chernenko briefly at a Kremlin reception after Mr. Andropov's funeral.

"Obviously government leaders are not going to comment publicly on Chernenko's condition, but from reports we have heard, most of those who met him for longer talks thought much the same thing," a West European diplomat said.

Diplomats said the impression that Mr. Chernenko might be only a short-term leader was reinforced by comments from Soviet officials about the new power structure in the Politburo.

Senior Kremlin aides told some visitors that Mr. Gorbachov, 52, was now the effective No. 2 in the Kremlin, making him Mr. Chernenko's deputy and heir-apparent.

"It looks as if Gorbachov has been guaranteed second place as part of the deal which put Chernenko into power," a Western analyst said. "That would mean the leadership has already pre-programmed the next succession."

U.S. Panel To Restudy UNESCO's Activities

The Associated Press
PARIS — The Reagan administration will review its decision to withdraw from UNESCO if a U.S. panel decides there are improvements in the organization's activities, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

Gregory J. Newell, the official, said that the U.S. decision to pull out of the organization was "firm but not final" until the end of the year. He stressed that he was not very optimistic about changes by UNESCO. If major reforms were thought likely, he said, the United States would not have made the decision to withdraw.

Mr. Newell is assistant secretary of state for international organizations. UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is based in Paris.

The Reagan administration decided Dec. 28 to pull out of UNESCO, charging that the organization "has increasingly politicized virtually every subject it deals with, has exhibited hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press and has demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

Mr. Newell said a panel of 11 to 15 U.S. educators, scientists and cultural and media figures would be formed to examine UNESCO's activities "to see if there are concrete program changes."

If the panel finds changes and "if those changes are significant," Mr. Newell said, President Ronald Reagan "has agreed — on the recommendation of the panel — to look again at the decision" to leave UNESCO.

He said the United States would fully participate in the organization's activities for the rest of this year, even increasing its staff.

Britain Blocks Ulster Roads

BELFAST (UPI) — The British Army, in an attempt to curb guerrilla attacks in Northern Ireland, tightened security between the province and the Irish Republic on Wednesday by blocking three small cross-border roads with concrete blocks. More than 100 other small roads have already been closed, while 50 major roads remain open.



Hidden behind sandbags, Shiite Moslem fighters exchanged small arms fire Wednesday with members of the rightist Christian Phalangist militia in the battered port area of Beirut.

France Asks UN to Send Beirut Force To Replace Western Troops and Ships

By Michael J. Berlin

International Herald Tribune

UNITED NATIONS, New York — France called on the UN Security Council Wednesday to dispatch a peacekeeping force to the Beirut area and said that once it arrives, the French, Italian and U.S. force must withdraw "as well as the ships which accompany it."

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union had an immediate response to the proposal by France's representative to the United Nations, Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil. The U.S. Soviet, British and Lebanese representatives were expected to speak at a second public meeting of the council that was set for Thursday.

Privately, U.S. officials recognized that support for a UN force on France's terms could force the withdrawal of the U.S. 6th Fleet from the Lebanese coast, along with the marines now in Beirut.

The chief U.S. representative, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, was in Washington for talks on the U.S. position and was due back Thursday.

As the Security Council met in New York, Secretary of State

George P. Shultz said at a news conference in Washington: "A UN presence would be useful throughout Lebanon, particularly for such purposes as protecting the Palestinian refugee camps, a function now fulfilled by the Italians and French."

"Beyond this," Mr. Shultz continued, "a significant UN role presupposes a return of stability, a balance of forces and some measure of political accord — all desirable though elusive goals which we have been pursuing."

The French reference to the departure of the fleets was seen as a response to a Soviet demand that Western ships must withdraw beyond firing range of Lebanon. That was one of several preconditions set on Monday for Soviet support, which is required for council action to send a UN peacekeeping force to Beirut.

The Russians have also demanded a promise that Western troops and ships would not return, the consent of all Lebanese factions and a pledge of noninterference in Lebanon's affairs.

U.S. and British officials objected to the Soviet demands because

they are preconditions. "It amounts to total capitulation and an admission of guilt before there is even talk of a UN role," a U.S. official said.

U.S. officials also objected Tuesday to the demand for the pullback of the fleet, calling such a step impractical until Lebanon is far more stable.

One American added: "With 500 troops staying in Lebanon to train the army, you can be sure we won't pull out our ships."

On Wednesday, Mr. de la Barre de Nanteuil responded to the Soviet demand for a noninterference pledge by telling the council that once the UN force is there, no reason would remain for Western intervention.

Mr. Reagan said that the Marines and the Lebanese Army had come under siege because they were successful in their mission to bring peace to Lebanon.

"I think that these terrorist attacks attest to the success that we were having," he said. Shelling and sniper fire and the terrorist bombing of Marine headquarters in Bei-

Marines to Keep Lebanon Role, Reagan Says

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed that U.S. Marines in Lebanon should continue to play a role there even after they are transferred to U.S. ships offshore.

Mr. Reagan, at a breakfast meeting with reporters Tuesday, described the planned movement of Marines out of the Beirut International Airport as "a repositioning of our forces."

He said: "As long as there is a chance for peace, we're going to stay there. That's what our original mission was."

Since Mr. Reagan made his comments, there have been the following developments in Lebanon:

• The advance of Druze Moslem rebels toward Beirut left the U.S. Marines surrounded on three sides by Moslem rebel forces, with the sea on the fourth side.

• Italy announced that a large part of its 1,400-member contingent in the peace force would be withdrawn in two weeks.

• President Amin Gemayel was reported to be on the verge of abrogating Lebanon's U.S.-mediated troop withdrawal pact with Israel, the main demand of his Moslem opponents.

President Reagan was asked whether he expected the Marines to remain off the Lebanese coast for the full 18-month term provided by the War Powers Resolution. Compromise agreed by Congress last fall. It expires in April 1985.

"We hope that it won't be that long," Mr. Reagan said. "Things do seem to be moving, sometimes not in exactly the way we would like them, but there still is reason for hope and we're going to stay there as long as there is."

Mr. Reagan said that the Marines and the Lebanese Army had come under siege because they were successful in their mission to bring peace to Lebanon.

"I think that these terrorist attacks attest to the success that we were having," he said. Shelling and sniper fire and the terrorist bombing of Marine headquarters in Bei-

rut have killed 264 U.S. servicemen in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan said that the U.S. servicemen "did not die in vain" in Lebanon.

"If we just gave up and pulled out, we would then have written them off as sacrificing for no purpose."

Asked about the possibility of a United Nations force to replace the multinational force, Mr. Reagan recalled that he "would have preferred" from the beginning "that such a force be involved in Lebanon."

"It was the Russian veto and the Russian objection that made it necessary for us to turn to something other than a UN force, but this would have been a legitimate function for the United Nations and what I've always believed the United Nations was set up to do. I would like to see them there," he said.

Antonio Ghirelli, spokesman for Prime Minister Bishara Craxi, announced in Vienna that much of the Italian force would leave within two weeks. The Associated Press reported. Some Italian soldiers would remain in Beirut to maintain a hospital there, he added.

Jumbhat Demands

The Lebanese Druze Moslem leader, Walid Jumblatt, said Wednesday that "nationalist officers" would form a new army command in Beirut and other areas held by militias opposing the Lebanese government, news agencies reported from Damascus.

Addressing a news conference, he renewed his demand for the resignation of President Gemayel and called for the trial of the army commander, Major-General Ibrahim Tannous, and other officers.

He accused General Tannous of having "staged massacres against Lebanese people and cooperated with the enemy. After the victory we scored yesterday, we will stick to our demand that Gemayel should step down. There will be no compromise or dialogue with him or the Phalangists."

He added: "Army officers who requested American naval gunfire

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

'Certain Sense of Optimism' Is Cited By Bush After Talks with Chernenko

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ROME — Vice President George Bush said Wednesday that his talks in Moscow with the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, produced "a certain sense of optimism" on improving East-West relations.

However, he warned, "It is very early to say, because this is awfully new."

Mr. Bush held a news conference before flying to Paris after meetings with Italian leaders and Pope John Paul II during an 18-hour visit to Rome and the Vatican.

In France, he was to hold separate meetings with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Vice President Bush said of his meetings in Moscow: "The talks were serious, nonpolitical, no infamed rhetoric. And I think it's fair to say we left with a certain sense of optimism."

He described Mr. Chernenko, 72, as a man "on top of things, active and appeared very vital."

When asked whether his talks with Mr. Chernenko could be considered a turning point for East-West relations, Mr. Bush said: "I would like to feel that improvement."

In a statement released before the news conference, Mr. Bush reiterated that Mr. Chernenko, who Monday became the Communist Party's general secretary, "appeared to agree about the need to place our relations on a more constructive path."

Vice President Bush, who led the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Mr. Andropov, said he made clear during his meetings in Moscow that the Reagan administration "is very serious about discussion on a wide array of problems, including, of course, the questions of arms reductions."

"The best guidance on that was the president's speech on Saturday and also what he has been saying about the willingness to meet if something would come from it," he said.

Mr. Bush also said the mood of his meeting with Mr. Chernenko and the one he held with Mr. Andropov 15 months ago were "fairly much the same."

He added: "I was impressed by the fact that Mr. Chernenko conducted the meeting without turning from right to left for assistance."

Mr. Bush also said that Mr. Chernenko "obviously was not

only prepared to give his brief but to respond to points that I might have made."

He said he got the impression of a man "who has a potential to be a strong leader."

He said that he saw no "evidence for a dramatic change" in the Soviet system.

Mr. Bush reiterated that he had conveyed a personal message from President Ronald Reagan to Mr. Chernenko, but he declined to reveal its contents.

Mr. Bush said his hourlong meeting with the pope dealt with "the desire we all hold for peace."

He said his meeting Tuesday night with Italy's prime minister, Bettino Craxi, had "centered more on the situation in Lebanon and

the status of the multinational forces."

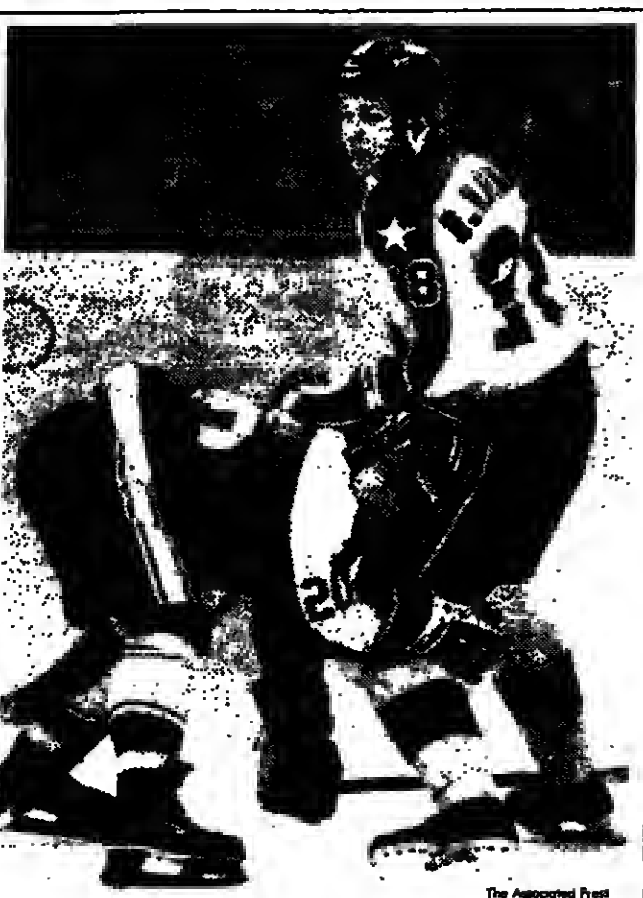
Mr. Craxi's office described the talks with Mr. Bush as "long and cordial."

It said Mr. Bush told Prime Minister Craxi he was "moderately optimistic" about creating better U.S.-Soviet relations after the appointment of Mr. Chernenko.

In Travemunde, West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, fresh from talks in Moscow with Mr. Chernenko, called for a wider dialogue between East and West.

"It is essential that we overcome this limiting of the problem to a question of missiles," Mr. Kohl said.

(AP, Reuters)



Tied Up in Sarajevo

Erkki Laine of Finland, left, and David H. Jansen of the United States got entangled Wednesday during an Olympic ice hockey match, but the puck was elsewhere. The Finns and Americans played to a 3-3 tie. Coverage, Pages 6 and 7.

U.S. Head of Sinai Force Is Assassinated in Rome

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Leonora R. Hunt, the American civilian director of the multinational force that patrols the Sinai, was shot to death Wednesday. An anonymous caller said a group called the Fighting Communist Party was responsible.

"This is the Fighting Communist Party. We must claim the attempt on General Hunt, the guarantor of the Camp David agreements. The imperialist forces must leave Lebanon. Italy must leave NATO. No to the installation of missiles in Comiso," the caller was reported to have said. The call was to a Milan radio station. The man was said to have had a Roman accent.

Doctors at San Giovanni Hospital said Mr. Hunt died minutes after he was transferred there from Sant'Eugenio Hospital where he was taken after the shooting.

A spokeswoman at the Multinational Force and Observers headquarters, which is in Rome, confirmed earlier that Mr. Hunt had been shot. "But we do not have any other details," she said.

Mr. Hunt was a native of Mill Creek, Oklahoma. He joined the State Department in 1948, serving

in Jerusalem, Turkey, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, Syria and Lebanon.

After a stint at the Treasury Department, he became director general of the Sinai force in 1981.

The Italian news agency ANSA quoted the police as saying he was shot in the head by three men who fled in a Fiat sedan. The U.S. Embassy confirmed the ANSA account.

The police said Mr. Hunt was on his way home from a North Atlantic Treaty Organization office on Rome's southern outskirts with his chauffeur shortly before 7 P.M. when he was shot.

His chauffeur, who escaped injury, drove Mr. Hunt to the hospital. The gunmen were in a car when they shot Mr. Hunt but abandoned it and fled after the shooting. The police said they apparently were picked up by an accomplice in another car.

The Sinai force has been patrolling the desert since April 1982 when Israeli forces returned captured territory to Egypt under the 1979 Camp David accords. It includes 3,400 troops from 10 nations, including the United States and Italy.

It is not connected with the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, made up of troops from Italy, France, the United States and Britain.

The caller's reference to the missiles in Comiso was to 112 U.S.-built cruise missiles being installed in Sicily as part of NATO's plans to counter Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Witnesses said that Mr. Hunt was just pulling up to his home, a three-story building with an electronic metal gate, when the shooting occurred. He arrived with his driver, Antonio Mazzioli, and was being followed by a blue Fiat 128, the witnesses said.

Police sources said they believed the first burst of machine-gun fire did not pierce the window and that the gunmen then moved closer and opened fire at point-blank range at the window on Mr. Hunt's side of the car.

(AP, Reuters)



MIDEAST TALKS — President Ronald Reagan walked with King Hussein of Jordan, left, and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt through the colonnades of the White House Tuesday before a tripartite discussion of Middle East peace proposals. Page 2.

Bombs Shatter Guadeloupe Tourism Attacks Draw Attention to Complaints of French Neglect

By Barbara Crosser

New York Times Service

POINT-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe — The month appeared to be off to a happy start. Carnival season was getting into swing, cruise ships were arriving almost daily and the resorts were full of tourists. Then the bombs struck.

In St. Francois, in the early morning of Feb. 4, an explosion ripped a hole in the Meridien, a leading Guadeloupe hotel, sending visitors into the night and leaving an inconspicuous scar on the tropical landscape.

At about the same time, an explosion and fire destroyed a discount department store on the edge of the island's international airport.

Bombs at another hotel, an automobile club and near the offices of the Pointe-a-Pitre daily France-Antilles were discovered by police and defused.

A caller, reportedly saying he represented the recently formed Revolutionary Alliance of the Caribbean, had tipped off the authorities.

No one died, and the injuries were few and mostly slight.

But the explosions seemed to make a frightening point: A few terrorists, operating under the banner of an independence movement, had the ability to disrupt an already uneasy economy.

Local officials say there have been more than a thousand vacation cancellations in the past week. After sugar and bananas, tourism is the largest industry in Guadeloupe, an overseas department of France.

On Friday, about 1,500 of Guadeloupe's 320,000 people rallied around the French tricolor in the main

square of the port city of Pointe-a-Pitre to demonstrate their loyalty to Paris and their opposition to political violence.

"With the bombs, everyone now has to talk about the problems of Guadeloupe," said a government employee. "Now the government in Paris will have to start paying attention to us."

Conversations with Guadeloupeans of many ages and interests elicit a catalogue of complaints about the relationship with Paris. The overseas department includes in its jurisdiction St. Barthelemy, part of St. Martin, Marie-Galante, Deshaide and Les Saintes.

Most of the concerns are economic. There is a belief among many Guadeloupeans that Paris, in deliberations with the European Community and world organizations, does not look after the interests of its Antillean departments, Guadeloupe and Martinique, and its department on the South American mainland, French Guiana, as it looks after the interests of, say, Normandy.

Like most of the Caribbean, Guadeloupe is an agricultural island (really two islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by a small inlet) heavily dependent on exports of sugar, fruits and vegetables.

Many think it is endangered by what is perceived as French support for access to European markets by tropical nations in Africa and the Pacific. Some Guadeloupeans say they believe this support grows out of the foreign policy needs of Paris.

Many Guadeloupeans had apparently placed great hopes on moves toward regionalization in France.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Tehran's Jets Hit Outskirts Of Baghdad

Iranians Warned On Strait Threat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iran said its planes attacked the outskirts of Baghdad on Wednesday in revenge raids, and Iraq said at least 17 people were killed and more than 50 were wounded.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, denounced Iran's renewed threat to close the Strait of Hormuz if Iraq attacked Iranian oil installations.

The Iranian military said two Iranian jets strafed and leveled targets on the edge of the capital and at the city of Baqubah, 32 miles (51 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad.

An Iraqi military spokesman confirmed that Baqubah had been attacked. He said three people had been killed and 18 wounded and that Iraqi air defenses drove the planes off.

Several hours later, he said, four Iranian planes attacked Wasit, 100 miles south of Baghdad and two raided Misan 250 miles south of the capital.

It said the raid on Misan hit residential areas, killing 14 people including women and children and wounding 31. It said two children were wounded and a school damaged in Wasit.

Baqubah is believed to be the deepest target inside Iraq that Iran has hit in the latest exchange of retaliatory air raids and artillery and missile bombardments against each side's border cities. The strikes started Saturday.

"If necessity dictates, we will even demolish Saddam's palace," Iran said of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, whom it wants removed as a condition to end the Gulf war that started in September 1980.

The air raids occurred a day after Iran threatened to escalate raids on Iraqi cities in retaliation for similar attacks Tuesday by Iraq in which more than 100 Iraqis were reported killed.

Iraq's immediate response was an offer to stop shelling Iranian cities for at least seven days in exchange for the Iraqis in turn to stop shelling Iranian cities for at least seven days.

At the United Nations on Tuesday, Iran reiterated a longstanding threat that it would close the Strait of Hormuz to tankers if the Iraqis bombed Iranian oil installations in the Gulf.

The defense ministers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia on Wednesday rejected Iran's threats.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has sought the help of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan to begin negotiations with Israel that would lead to what he called "an exchange of territory for peace."

But, in statements after a meeting of the three leaders at the White House Tuesday, administration officials acknowledged that no steps were taken in advance of the cause of negotiations with Israel over the future of the occupied West Bank.

The White House dissociated itself from an appeal by Mr. Mubarak in the United States to engage immediately in a "direct dialogue" with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Mubarak said: "We support the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO. Jordan has an important role to play in solidifying the structure of peace," he said.

But the Egyptian leader added that no one other than the PLO could "speak for the Palestinians." A White House aide suggested that the administration had been taken aback by Mr. Mubarak's comments after the meeting. He expressed "puzzlement" at Mr. Mubarak's public statements on the PLO. "In the private meetings, there was a much more constructive tone in his comments," the official said.

The official said there was widespread hope that Hussein could go ahead in negotiations from Mr. Arafat in a meeting with him in the next several weeks.

Various administration aides think Mr. Arafat would be more inclined to let Jordan talk with Israel now that he has been driven from Lebanon by pro-Syrian factions within the PLO.

An official said Mr. Mubarak had reiterated his support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and for the Camp David peace process calling for negotiations with Israel on the West Bank.

Israeli officials had earlier told U.S. officials that they wanted Mr. Mubarak to recommit himself in the peace treaty. However, Mr. Mubarak gave no such commitment in public.

His only public reference to Israel was a critical one, calling for a "prompt and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces" from Lebanon. He said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was "the root and the cause of the present sad situation in the area."

Mr. Mubarak refused to disclose how many Delta submarines had moved into the Atlantic.

The Deltas appear to be replacements for the Soviet fleet of older Yankee-class missile submarines that have patrolled both the Atlantic and Pacific since 1971. The Deltas, launched in 1973, carry missiles with a range of 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers), twice that of missiles on the Yankee subs, launched in 1968. Both types of submarines carry 16 missiles.

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FRENCH DRUG RAID — The police escort two of more than 500 people who were taken into custody for questioning during a raid on squatters' homes in southeast Paris. The police said they confiscated a kilogram of heroin and 10 kilograms of hashish.

Western Communists Face Problem Of Image After Chernenko Election

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The election as Soviet leader of a septuagenarian identified with the Kremlin old guard has compounded a serious image problem for Western European Communist Parties.

Western parties had seized upon Yuri V. Andropov's brief term in office as evidence that serious change was possible under Communism.

A cool reaction on the part of Western European parties in the appointment of Konstantin U. Chernenko, a former close aide of Leonid I. Brezhnev, has been reflected in the messages of congratulation and defensive editorials appearing in Communist newspapers.

The tone of the commentaries contrasts sharply with the praise for Mr. Andropov for beginning a process of economic change in the Soviet Union.

The image problem is particularly sensitive for parties like France's, which has traditionally been close to Moscow and still holds up Soviet society as a model worth emulating.

For the more liberal-minded "Eurocommunist" parties such as Italy's, the choice of Mr. Chernenko as party general secretary simply confirms a long-term process of disillusionment with Soviet-style Communism.

In a recent television interview, he recalled telling Brezhnev that it was scandalous that the reformist Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, had not been buried in a place of honor in Red Square.

The Italian Communist Party, the largest in Western Europe, took a detached position on Mr. Chernenko's promotion. A message

from the its leader, Enrico Berlinguer, was couched in formal terms and was noteworthy for an almost total lack of personal warmth.

Mr. Berlinguer went on record after the imposition of martial law in Poland in December 1981 as doubting "the capacity for development and renewal" of Soviet-style Communism with its roots in the 1917 Russian Revolution.

In Spain, reaction in the Kremlin transition has been complicated by the split that occurred between the moderate majority and traditionalists loyal in Moscow after the party congress in December.

The mainstream Communist Party avoided commenting positively on Mr. Chernenko's appointment by insisting that such decisions were an "internal matter" of each party.

Commentators in Madrid said that the mainstream party's cool neutrality appeared to be in response to the recent endorsement by Moscow of a splinter pro-Soviet party. Kremlin support for this party has angered mainstream Communists who have stuck to their official Eurocommunist positions, maintaining a measure of independence from the Soviet Union.

Manuel Azcarate, who was the party's leading expert on international relations until he left two years ago, labeled Mr. Chernenko's rise a return to what he called "Brezhnevism," a system in which the party apparatus and bureaucracy are dominant.

provide adequate interpreters or to allow the Red Cross in interview senior Iraqi officers.

The Red Cross has also protested that many camps continue to be run by Islamic fundamentalists who indoctrinate prisoners in their beliefs, a practice that the new appeal said "affronts the honor and dignity of the prisoners and appears to be increasing."

Last June, the Red Cross made preparations to send four teams comprising a minimum of 25 officials in work in the camps. The contingent now numbers only four. According to Red Cross officials, at least 10,000 Iraqi prisoners have still not been registered.

Since last year's appeal Red Cross delegates have noted improvements in the treatment of Iranian POWs by the Iraqis. The agency has registered 7,300 prisoners. On Jan. 29, the Iraqis repatriated 190 Iraqis, 87 of them seriously wounded, via Turkey.

support against nationalist territory must also be tried for their crimes.

Anti-government forces surrounded the U.S. Marine base at Beirut airport Wednesday after Druze forces linked up with Shiite Moslem militiamen and took control of the highway into the city.

A Druze advance overnight seized the last area, south of the airport, in which the Lebanese Army acted as a buffer between the Marines and militia forces. Shiite militia controlled the areas north, east and west of the airport base.

The only way out for the Marines is by helicopter or across the sea, 200 meters west. Even there, gunmen manned checkpoints on the highway dividing the base from the Marine landing point on the beach.

A Marine spokesman said the U.S. forces did not come under fire in the offensive. The advance by the Druze "has raised some concern, obviously," he said.

With his army falling apart, Mr. Gemayel was reported ready to give in to opposition demands that he scrap Lebanon's troop withdrawal pact with Israel. Scrapping the pact is just one of several demands by opposition groups seeking a government that is more representative of Lebanon's factions in the civil war.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Craxi Risks a Test With Communists

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, risked a showdown Wednesday with Communist trade unions after announcing measures to hold down inflation.

The measures, passed by government decree Tuesday night, take effect immediately and include a ceiling of 20 percent on prices controlled by the government, including prices of salt, tobacco and gasoline, and a slowdown of the statutory wage indexation mechanism, known as the *scala mobile*.

Luciana Lama, Communist leader of the CGIL union, which has more than four million members, has said plans to curb the *scala mobile* are a direct attack on workers' living standards. The decree is part of the effort by Mr. Craxi's coalition of his own Socialists, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans efforts to put a comprehensive economic policy in place to help reduce the inflation rate of 12.5 percent in 10 percent or lower for the year.

BBC Reports 300 Dead in Sudan Raid

NAIROBI (UPI) — Secessionist guerrillas killed and sank a riverboat and two barges on the White Nile River in southern Sudan on Tuesday night, killing at least 300 people, British Broadcasting Corp. reported Wednesday.

The broadcast, quoting diplomatic sources in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, also said that guerrillas overran two nearby army garrisons shortly after the riverboat raid. SUNA, the official government news agency, had "no comment" on the BBC report.

The guerrillas, fighting for the independence of southern Sudan from the north, captured six foreign hostages during an attack on a French-run construction camp 12 days ago. The government claims that the rebels, called the Sudan People's Liberation Front, are operating from bases in Ethiopia with arms supplied by Libya.

Thorn Urges EC Agricultural Reform

STRASBOURG, France — The European Community might have to cut back on its social and regional programs to meet its farm bill, the European Commission president, Gaston Thorn, said Wednesday.

He told the European Parliament that this could happen if member governments did not agree soon on measures to reform the community's budget and ensure the financing of agricultural expenditure.

Mr. Thorn, in a speech presenting the commission's plans for 1984, said failure at the next EC leaders' meeting in Brussels in March would be the beginning of a process of self-destruction that could sweep away the work of the past 25 years. "Between March and June, the reality of the budget crisis will dawn," he said.

U.K. Reveals Animal Wound Studies

LONDON (AP) — Animal rights groups in Britain voiced anger Wednesday at the Ministry of Defense after an admission that government scientists shoot animals to study wounds and treatments.

John Lea, a ministry aide, told members of Parliament on Tuesday that "some experiments are conducted on animals to assist improvement in the treatment of wounds," but he gave no details. He said about 10,000 animals a year were used in tests. In the United States, similar tests by the Defense Department were halted last summer after protests in Congress and by animal welfare advocates.

A spokesman for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that the organization was horrified and thought such tests were cruel and unnecessary. He said senior society officials were discussing steps to seek a ban on the tests. A Conservative member of Parliament, Janet Fookes, said wound researchers could gain the same information by studying wounded humans.

U.S. to Meet With Southern Africans

CAPE TOWN (WP) — U.S. diplomats were planning to meet Thursday with senior officials of Angola and South Africa to seek a peace agreement in southern Africa.

South Africa's foreign minister, Roelof F. Botha, announced Wednesday that he would lead a delegation to Lusaka, Zambia, to confer with Angolan and U.S. diplomats "on the cessation of hostilities in the border areas of South-West Africa and Angola, and on steps that may be needed to ensure a restraint of hostilities."

U.S. diplomatic sources said the Angolans would be represented by Interior Minister Manuel A.D. Rodrigues. The U.S. delegation will be led by Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who is promoting a settlement to end the undeclared war between South Africa and Angola and the struggle over South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. South Africa now controls the territory but its rule is challenged by guerrillas.

Khmer Rouge Claim Success in Raid

BANGKOK (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese regional position in southeastern Cambodia, killing 45 soldiers in two days of fighting, according to a guerrilla radio report Wednesday.

The guerrillas, fighting to oust the approximately 150,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, said that they also seized a large quantity of heavy and small arms and destroyed two ammunition dumps. The attack was the latest in a series of victories claimed recently by the Khmer Rouge.

There was no independent confirmation, but Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok said Wednesday that an earlier Khmer Rouge report of an attack on the Vietnamese logistics center at Siem Reap was substantially correct.

North Korea Again Seeks 3-Way Talks

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea insisted again Wednesday that the United States must participate in any talks on reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

North Korea's position was outlined in an editorial in the Workers Party newspaper, *Rodong Sinmun*, after South Korea turned down a demand for three-way talks Tuesday and reiterated in a letter that direct North-South talks were "the most realistic" step to reducing tensions.

The editorial, broadcast by Pyongyang's Korean Central News Agency, made no mention of the letter and said: "We will patiently wait for a response of the United States and the South Korean authorities to our proposal for tripartite talks."

Sakharov Reported on 'Brink of Ruin'

LONDON (UPI) — Andrei Sakharov and his wife, attacked with stones and obscenities in the streets of their exile home in the Soviet Union, are "on the brink of ruin," a Russian writer said Wednesday.

Natalia Geste, a writer from Leningrad, now en route to visit relatives in the United States, said, "Not moral ruin, not spiritual, because it is impossible to extinguish the conscience in such a man. But it is possible to destroy them physically." Mrs. Geste was speaking Wednesday on the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Russian service.

Flemish Town's Leaders Arrested

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The mayor and city councilors of the Flemish-speaking town of Overijse, near Brussels, were arrested after a demonstration Tuesday night, as the conflict over the use of French and Flemish languages intensified.

Police said the civic leaders and their followers ignored a temporary government ban on meetings, which was imposed to try to stop the conflict over language from spreading.

Police said the ban was effective in stopping a rally Tuesday by militants protesting alleged discrimination against French-speaking local officials, who were forced to take Flemish language tests or face dismissal. But the ban was broken by several hundred Flemish nationalists, led by the mayor of Overijse, who staged a counterdemonstration, police said.

For the Record

Imelda Marcos is threatened with blindness, the Philippines presidential palace announced Wednesday. The wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos left for the United States for urgent eye treatment. Sources said Mrs. Marcos, 54, was suffering from glaucoma. (Reuters)

Five policemen were seriously injured by a bomb explosion in Nîmes, France, on Wednesday as they tried to force their way into a house to interview a man in connection with a number of robberies. (Reuters)

Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China will visit Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia this week, Soviet bloc sources in Beijing said Wednesday. Mr. Qian visited East Germany, Hungary and Poland last May. (Reuters)

The Iranian Embassy in Damascus was damaged by a parcel bomb Wednesday, embassy sources said. They said the ambassador received superficial wounds and the bomb caused minor damage inside the building. (AP)

A U.S. pilot broke her own record for circling the world in a business-class jet Wednesday. Brooke Knapp landed at Washington's National Airport in her Gulfstream III jet after 45 hours, 32 minutes and 53 seconds, cutting nearly five hours from the record. (AP)

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chile's Curious Priorities

Chile, to its shame, has been routinely deporting citizens suspected of political crimes. As many as 10,000 Chileans are still in exile, and their government has meanly dishonored promises to let them come home. How curious, and how revealing, that the same Chilean regime will not expel a noncitizen named Walter Rauff, a former Nazi officer.

Mr. Rauff, an inventor of sorts, has an interesting history. He was a section chief in the Third Reich's security office in Berlin. His task was to devise a more efficient way of eliminating people until extermination camps became operational. So he developed a mobile death truck capable of using exhaust fumes to kill 50 persons in 20 minutes. It worked well in Eastern Europe. On July 5, 1942, he reported that "97,000 were processed" without technical hitches. The van had a name: Black Raven.

Fleeing Germany at war's end, he was apparently arrested in Milan and may have been assisted by the Vatican, though this is in dispute. He wound up in Chile, having failed to disclose his past activities. In 1963, West Germany asked for his extradition but was

turned down by the Chilean Supreme Court. A year ago Bolivia expelled Klaus Barbie, now facing trial in France for alleged war crimes. Hoping that Chile would follow suit, Beate Klarsfeld, the West German who, with her French husband, pressed the Barbie case, recently flew to Santiago. When officials rejected her request, she organized demonstrations. She was arrested twice.

When Chile wants to get rid of a citizen, it moves efficiently: a midnight knock, abduction by the security police and a swift ride to the frontier, where the victim is dumped. That is what happened to Jaime Castillo, a Christian Democrat and former minister of justice. The usual charge is support for "totalitarian ideologies."

But in General Augusto Pinochet's Chile, some totalitarian ideologies are more tolerable than others. Perhaps, as alleged, Mr. Rauff has been a useful adviser to Chile's secret police. He plainly has experience. His continued presence speaks volumes about the regime that protects him and arrests Mrs. Klarsfeld.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What to Do About EDB?

The case of the chemical known as EDB is an unusually clear illustration of the perplexities of environmental health protection. American farmers and millers have used it widely for more than 30 years to keep bugs and mold out of grain. In 1956 the Food and Drug Administration exempted it from having to meet a standard in food products, on the ground that it was harmless.

Its status has now changed, not because the chemical, ethylene dibromide, or its use is any different, but because scientific testing procedures have recently developed the capacity to measure risks that previously went unnoticed. It became clear in the middle 1970s that EDB can cause cancer. It is now found in food products because, within the past five or six years, chemists have developed techniques for measuring its traces to parts per billion instead of merely parts per million.

Last year it was found in groundwater in Florida; farmers pump it into the soil as an insecticide. That provoked the Environmental Protection Agency to begin giving serious attention to the residues in other places, such as food products on grocery shelves.

Because the contamination of water was the most imminent health threat, the EPA first banned its use in soil. Next it banned EDB as a fumigant for grain. But what is to be done with

the grain already treated with the chemical? It is not clear precisely how much of the American grain supply carries traces of EDB. But it is enough, if it were all condemned, to cause a severe impact on the price and availability of many common foodstuffs.

The EPA administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, has to weigh those considerations against the small but, unfortunately, not negligible health risks. Earlier this month he issued advisory guidelines to the states, as an interim measure. But most states are not well equipped to attempt enforcement in this field, and should not be encouraged to get into it.

The EPA says that it is proceeding toward mandatory legal rules. The sooner the better. Beyond the EDB case, both the agency and Congress need to consider how best to accelerate the long process of re-examining, with the sophisticated procedures now available, the long list of chemicals like this one that are widely used and likely to turn up in unsuspected places. It is probable that, like EDB, none of them is very dangerous in the amounts you are likely to encounter in any one week. But over a lifetime, the effects can accumulate, particularly when, as you must expect, the traces of many similar chemicals in food and water reinforce each other.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Lesson Learned

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has decided to forgo even the mildest punishment for military officers responsible for protecting forces in Beirut before the October truck-bombing of the Marine barracks. Given the number of things that went wrong at all levels of command, and the ambiguous character of the Marines' mission, one can easily argue that it would be wrong to single out for punishment the commanders directly in charge of ground operations, especially when one of those commanders was grievously wounded in the attack. But the secretary's decision should not close the door on further Pentagon investigation of the Beirut bombing, still holds important lessons for future U.S. military strategy and organization.

We have been troubled from the start by the Reagan administration's decision to bypass well-established military procedures for investigating disasters involving substantial loss of life or equipment. The formal investigation of any such incident, no matter how exculpatory the circumstances or how horrendous the direct consequences for those involved, and the affixing of blame where this is reasonable are intrinsic to the structure of military discipline and responsibility.

Part of this function was, of course, ably

discharged by the special commission headed by Robert Long, a retired admiral. But the Long commission, while pointing to numerous failures in the chain of command, in ground security and in intelligence functions, did not consider its work complete. It called upon the secretary to consider additional disciplinary and administrative measures.

Normally this would have involved—even in cases such as this, where the possibility of court-martial had already been ruled out by the president—a formal inquiry in which all parties to the investigation presented their cases, cross-examined witnesses and so forth. Afterward, the commander-in-chief still might have decided against further punishment.

Although that avenue of inquiry has now been closed, Secretary Weinberger needs to make clear that he is not ignoring the large questions that the Beirut bombing raised about the suitability of U.S. military doctrine, weapons and procedures to the requirements of modern warfare. This will not be the last act of terrorism that American forces will have to cope with. Nor will it be the last time troops from different services must operate under a joint chain of command. What assurance is the secretary prepared to offer that the tragic lessons of the Beirut bombing have been learned?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

How to Help in Africa

Right across southern Africa, as far up as Zambia and parts of Malawi, drought has emptied bellies for the third year in a row. There is only one proper response to starving people and that is to send them food. In the longer term, however, food aid is precisely what the poor countries of sub-Saharan Africa do not need, at least in the form that has been supplied by Europe.

Food aid from the European Community is its way of disposing of food surpluses—a

scheme to subsidize the peasants of the rich world, not the poor. Doled out year after year, it discourages the agricultural improvements Africa needs and should achieve. The "green revolution" has not taken place in Africa.

The Africans themselves are much to blame for slow progress. But the rich world can help, not hinder, by sending aid in its most useful and productive form. Potentially the best form of aid to this region [is] manpower. Agricultural experts, scientists and managers, are welcome in most of these countries.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Lincoln-Head Coin Is Approved
WASHINGTON—President Theodore Roosevelt has given his consent to the placing of the head of Lincoln on one of the popular coins. He conferred with Mr. Leach, Director of the Mint, about the matter, and the details are now under advisement. Victor D. Brenner, a New York sculptor, has submitted to the director some models of Lincoln busts, and these have been shown to the President. The head of Lincoln, splendidly drawn, will adorn one side of the coin and the customary coat of arms the other side. It is likely that the half dollar piece will be selected as the principal coin to bear the Lincoln head, but some legislation may be necessary to make the change.

1934: The Sport of Breton Wrestling
PARIS—Wrestling in the good old Breton style will help to live the program March 5 at Palais des Sports, when more orthodox grapplers such as Henri Deglane and Charles Rigolot will appear in feature catch-as-catch-can bouts. Four expert sons of Brittany will engage in the special entertainment, Michel Pétillon, Mathurin Le Gall, Lucien Le Bris and Georges Pétillon. Breton wrestling is a stand-up affair. Tugging and tweaking on the mat is barred. The two antagonists seek their holds while on their feet, and the shirt worn by each contestant is of great importance for assuring holds. A fall is obtained by throwing the opponent to the mat so both shoulders touch.

The Soviet Transition: Dilemmas and Opportunities

By F. Stephen Larrabee

NEW YORK—The change of leadership in Moscow provides both dilemmas and opportunities for the United States.

On the one hand, it complicates the problem of Soviet decision-making and makes any basic change in Soviet policy, especially in the area of arms control, more difficult. The new general secretary of the Communist Party, Konstantin U. Chernenko, will be reluctant to take any dramatic initiatives until he has tightened his grip on power.

At the same time, Yuri V. Andropov's death presents an unexpected opportunity to begin to halt the downward spiral in American-Soviet relations. Although, in the short term, Mr. Chernenko is unlikely to be open to, or capable of implementing, new initiatives, he also has the advantage of not being wedded

to the policies of his predecessor. Once he has his own team in place, he may be more open to some adjustments in policy. The Soviet Union's growing domestic problems, above all in the economic area, may push even a reluctant leader toward change.

The United States should seize this opportunity. What is needed is a careful and deliberate effort to change the tone of relations and lay the groundwork for an improvement in ties once the new leadership has sorted out its goals. Without such an effort, arms control negotiations are likely to make little progress, and relations will remain cool. What specifically should the Reagan administration do?

First, it should moderate its anti-

Soviet rhetoric. President Reagan's speech of Jan. 16, inviting the Russians to return to arms control negotiations, was an important step, but it must be followed by action.

Second, it should resume the discussions on a cultural agreement and the reopening of consulates in Kiev and New York City. Americans have as much interest as the Russians do in cultural exchanges. They are one of the few means for achieving access to the closed Soviet society and exposing Russians to American views.

The consulate in Kiev, shut down after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, is an important "listening post" in the Ukraine—an area that is likely to become increasingly important as nationalism among

Soviet ethnic minorities increases. Third, the Reagan administration should broaden the political dialogue. There is a need to discuss a wide range of issues and, in particular, to find ways to dampen and moderate tensions in third areas—from the Middle East to Central America—that could lead to superpower conflict.

This is not to suggest the convocation of a summit meeting. As Henry A. Kissinger recently pointed out, such meetings are useful for putting the finishing touches on agreements, but they are not well suited for breaking the ice. Given the current state of relations and the deep Soviet suspicion of the Reagan administration, a summit meeting would be premature. It would almost certainly

be regarded by the Russians as a ploy designed to improve President Reagan's electoral standing.

Moreover, at the moment, the Russians themselves are in no mood to hold a summit meeting. Mr. Chernenko will need time to consolidate his power and become more intimately acquainted with the intricacies of foreign policy, especially arms control. The dialogue, therefore, would best be conducted at the level of secretary of state or possibly, as the U.S. side, through a special envoy, who has the trust and confidence of both the President and the Russians.

Over the long term, however, there is a need for regular meetings between heads of state. These should be supplemented by regular meetings between defense ministers and high-ranking military officers on both sides. In contrast to past high-level contacts, the basic aim of such meetings would be specific and technical—to give both sides the opportunity to obtain a better understanding of the other's military forces, military doctrine and strategic concerns.

Fourth, the U.S. position should be modified at the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna. These negotiations have been deadlocked for the past decade over the "data issue"—the number of men under arms that each side has in the "reduction zone." Last year, however, the Soviet Union offered to accept, in principle, the stationing of on-site inspectors at specific entry and exit points. This could provide a way to break the deadlock.

After close consultation with its European allies, the United States should defer solution of the data issue and instead move immediately to explore the Soviet proposal that a symbolic reduction of 16,000 American troops and a similar number of Soviet troops be made a test case of on-site verification. A final accord would still be contingent on agreement on the data issue. But a shift in approach would offer the possibility for moving the talks forward and testing Soviet sincerity about on-site inspection while maintaining the essence of the Western demand for equal manpower ceilings.

None of these steps is likely to cause any fundamental change in the character of superpower relations, which will remain strongly competitive. Given the depth of Soviet suspicion toward the Reagan administration, change is not likely to come easily. Yet, taken together, these steps could improve the atmosphere and lay the basis for a more substantial change later on.

The writer, a member of the National Security Council staff from 1978 to 1981, is vice president and director of studies at the Institute for East-West Security Studies, a public policy institution. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Two Europes Bridge the Gap

By R.G. Livingston

WASHINGTON—Soviet propagandists and Western peace movement leaders have long expected that the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe would destroy relationships between countries in Eastern and Western Europe. This is not happening. Why not? Inspired by a vision of a Europe that transcends ideological, political and military dividing lines, the countries of Eastern and Western Europe are resolved that détente shall not die. The Europeans are using historical ties—between France and Poland, Austria and Hungary, West and East Germany—to bridge the gap created by superpower hostility.

American administrations consistently discount the forces that pull East and West European countries together. They regularly underestimate Europeans' determination to preserve East-West trade, travel, cultural exchanges and security negotiations. They while the Russians and Americans have broken off missile talks and are snarling at each other, the only East-West military negotiations of consequence still under way are those animated by the European countries: the disarmament conference in Stockholm and the force reduction talks that are to resume soon in Vienna. Until the Reagan administration needed, for domestic political reasons, to demonstrate its continued interest in arms control with the East, Washington showed scant interest in either set of talks.

American administrations want concrete and verifiable results from such talks and they want them quickly, particularly when elections approach. Europeans attach more importance to keeping the process going. The Vienna talks have lasted more than 10 years, and the Stockholm talks are to last three. They already constitute permanent avenues of East-West security.

Behind the efforts by the French, Germans, Poles, Hungarians and others to maintain relations among all the countries of Europe lie doubts about both the Russians and the Americans—and spreading fear about both countries' nuclear arms policies. Neither American patriotism, superheated for election year purposes, nor



Russian patriotism, warmed up to help legitimize Communist rule, are attractive to Europeans.

The continental countries are more inspired by Charles de Gaulle's vision of a single Europe. The two Germanies, in particular, are building ties across the divide between East and West. Bonn has long been incurably détente-minded—and now East Germany seems increasingly interested. No sooner had the Bundestag voted last November to deploy Pershing-2s than Erich Honecker, the East German party leader, announced an effort "to limit the damage as far as possible." Mr. Honecker has several times complained that the Soviet counterdeployment would "evoke no cheers" in his country. Public criticism of any Soviet military decision by the East German leadership is startling.

In other ways, the East Germans have been making a concerted effort to preserve and expand relations with the West. Recent moves have included permission for East German citizens who had sought refuge in the American and West German Embassies to leave the country unhindered. Bonn too has been extremely active in pursuit of expanded ties with its neighbor. Chancellor Helmut Kohl fills his speeches on the topic with references to German reunification and the "Fatherland"—by which he means both Germanies. Of all the ties between East and West

Europeans, those between the two Germanies are potentially the most dynamic.

If the United States wants to maintain its influence in Western Europe, it must participate actively in the East-West process in Stockholm and Vienna. Failure to do so would be to play into Moscow's long-standing effort to depict Americans as intruders.

Participation in these and other negotiations flowing from the Helsinki conference eight years ago also provides the United States with a legitimate and effective way to influence developments in East Germany and other East European countries, where U.S. bluster and futile economic sanctions have not altered things much.

Finally, the United States must not allow multiplying East-West relations to undermine the alliance systems on which European stability has rested since World War II. In particular, if the relationship between the two Germanies intensifies, the United States does not stand aside, for that will affect U.S. security in Europe much more profoundly than deployment and counter-deployment of militarily marginal missiles.

The writer is acting director of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at Johns Hopkins University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

From McGovern, a Demonstration of How to Lose With Class

By David S. Broder

DES MOINES, Iowa—George McGovern is giving the political world a demonstration of how to win while losing. Others in the Democratic presidential field may gain more votes and delegates than the 1972 presidential nominee, but no one is likely to walk away from this race with more respect and affection than George McGovern.

From his introduction at the New Hampshire Democratic convention last fall, right after he belatedly entered the race, the former senator from South Dakota has been riding a wave of good will. The applause that he received after his closing statement at last Saturday's Des Moines Register debate, telling Iowa Democrats, "Don't throw away your conscience," just would not stop.

In fact, were his name not McGovern, were he not the fellow who lost 49 states to Richard Nixon and then his own Senate seat to the untried James Abdnor, Mr. McGovern surely would be the journalistic sensation of this campaign.

At almost every one of the candidate forums where he has appeared, Mr. McGovern has won the heaviest cheers. Reporters assume that the cheers are a way of telling him, "Thanks for the memories." But that is an assumption. Like many other bits of conventional journalistic wisdom, it may prove to be wrong.

At the end of the debate here people were grabbing up McGovern brochures and buttons. That night Mr.

McGovern was holding court in the lobby of the Seaview Hotel for the Democrats who thronged here from around the state for the debate.

Is it conceivable that the cheers for Mr. McGovern are, like the crowds that turned out for Harry Truman in the fall of 1948, a signal that it is being overlooked? Sergio Bendixen, the able manager of Senator Alan Cranston's campaign, says that the 20 percent of voters on the left of the Democratic Party have been in a swirl since last summer, shifting among Mr. Cranston, Mr. McGovern and the Rev. Jesse Jackson as each in turn has set the liberals' hearts aflame.

The odds are that Mr. McGovern will be among the also-rans. But the

last thing any commentator expected to be writing about this winter was the "McGovern phenomenon."

He seemed a thoroughly beaten politician—one whose shortcomings had been discovered by the voters. When he announced his candidacy last fall it seemed an ego trip, a vain effort to recapture a bit of the limelight he once enjoyed.

It has not been like that. In his 1984 reincarnation Mr. McGovern has been more relaxed, good-natured and persuasive than ever. There is a self-mocking humor that I cannot remember associating with him.

At the televised debate at Dartmouth College, he broke the tension and defused one of the most damag-

ing foibles of his past—the "dumpling" of Senator Thomas Eagleton, his first choice for vice president. Mr. McGovern said, in answer to the opening question that he did not know if he would name a woman to his ticket and could not say "who my running mate will be, but I just want to make one pledge: This time I'm going to be careful."

Many of today's Democratic leaders got their start with Mr. McGovern in the 1972 campaign, and they were among those cheering Saturday. Asked by Mr. Cranston about any lessons of the 1972 race against Richard Nixon that might help the Democrats beat Ronald Reagan, he said this: "I learned in 1972 there are some things worse in politics than losing an election. I would not change places with the man who won."

Then Mr. McGovern offered some "practical" advice to his colleagues. "Work hard, but not so hard your judgment gets clouded." With a twinkle in his eye, he added, "Don't work so hard trying to catch up to me that you wear yourselves out."

Then, he said: "Let's not watch those polls too much... let's not knock each other over the head too much... Let's try to stay with what we seriously believe."

Mr. McGovern has done that, and his platform is a model of unequivocal liberalism, from ending all U.S. military operations in Central America to shaping a farm program to produce food for the world's hungry.

By stating his views with such candor, and by offering himself with such self-deprecating charm, Mr. McGovern has gained what he has lost: an honored place for himself at the San Francisco Democratic convention and the prospect of a major position if there should be a Democratic administration in 1985.

He has also shown many of us journalistic doubters that he is a better man than we thought.

The Washington Post.

Drought, Recession Threaten Botswana Success Story

By David E. Black

NEWARK, Delaware—A little-known African success story is at risk as the tragic drought in southern Africa drags on. During the last decade of generally dismal economic performance in most African countries, Botswana has quietly compiled an impressive record.

Although impoverished at independence, landlocked, largely covered by Kalahari Desert sand and periodically racked by severe drought, Botswana has had the fastest growing economy in Africa in its 17 years of independence. Average per capita income has risen by about 8 percent a year, quickly boosting Botswana's ranking among 39 sub-Saharan African countries from near last to fifth, and surpassing such rapid-growth economies as those of Kenya and Nigeria. Moreover, this success has been achieved under a stable, multiparty democracy.

The essential ingredients in Botswana's recipe have been sound policy and good fortune. At independence on Sept. 30, 1966, no one predicted a promising future. Botswana's cattle-dependent economy generated a per capita income of only \$50 per year. Seventy years of British colonial rule had not contributed much, except to save it from being incorporated into South Africa.

The colonial administration provided little formal education; in 1966 there were only 40 indigenous students with university degrees (one was the country's first president, Sir Seretse Khama, who was Oxford-educated). Health care, transportation facilities and water supply were sadly lacking. There were only 10 kilometers (six miles) of surfaced roadway. A railway was the only substantial modern capital investment in the country, and that was owned and operated by Rhodesia.

The young nation's material wealth consisted principally of cattle. But drought and foot-and-mouth dis-

ease combined in 1966 to wipe out one-third of Botswana's herds.

The first order of business was to generate the revenue to pay for the infrastructure needed for development. The government moved immediately to renegotiate its 50-year-old customs union agreement with South Africa, improving Botswana's share from about \$1 million per year to more than \$30 million by 1975.

Mineral discoveries, shortly after independence, gave a substantial boost in development efforts. A copper-nickel mine created thousands of new jobs, and two diamond mines produced windfall royalties and tax revenues. The government's agreement with the De Beers diamond cartel gives Botswana about 65 percent of the sizable diamond profits.

Foreign aid also made an important contribution, although it came slowly at first. Now Botswana receives more aid per capita than any country in sub-Saharan Africa. Its talent for attracting aid is due in no small measure to a reputation for preparing effective development projects and following through efficiently, without corruption.

It is tempting to attribute Botswana's success to good fortune. However, other countries have squandered mineral wealth windfalls. When Botswana's mineral development quickly turned government deficits into surpluses, the surpluses were put into special reserve accounts, not poured into ill-conceived and overly ambitious development plans.

Responsibility for this record stretches back to Sir Seretse, and his unusually competent planner and economic manager, Quett K. Masire, who assured continuity by succeeding to the presidency when Sir Seretse died in 1980.

Bad times are now testing Mr. Masire's government. Low rainfall in

four of the last five years has produced a drought crisis that is possibly the worst of the century. Extensive crop failure has resulted, and the cattle herd is threatened.

The government has undertaken an extensive drought relief program financed in large part by external donors. The relief effort has been well organized and effectively reaches most of the affected population.

The recent world recession has added to Botswana's troubles by triggering a precipitous drop in the diamond market. (From 1980 to 1981 the world diamond sales fell by half.) The country's spectacular record of double-digit annual rates of real growth was broken in 1981 and 1982 by rates of zero and minus 5.3 percent, respectively. A senior government economist has observed that "when the diamond market is in trouble, Botswana is in real trouble."

The political temptation is to re-

sort to quick fixes: borrowing, exchange controls and import restrictions. Instead, Botswana froze civil service salaries, raised taxes and interest rates, cut government spending and devalued the pula, its currency.

The necessary severity of these austerity measures was lessened by the government's ability to dip into its "rainy day" fund. Even the sudden outflow of large amounts of foreign exchange did not necessitate drastic emergency measures, thanks to the substantial reserves.

Thus, important long-term development projects are still on track, other government programs have been cut only modestly, and the pula remains one of the continent's more readily convertible currencies.

The writer, Fulbright professor of economics at the University of Botswana in 1982-83 and now an associate professor of economics at the University of Delaware, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

More on UNESCO

The U.S. decision to leave UNESCO was, on balance, a sound one. These days the only impressive thing about the organization is its name. Those magic letters always conjured up the image of people doing the Good, the True and the Beautiful.

This reality is different. The Secretary in Paris is isolated and frozen. Good people they are, but they are trapped by the high wages and generous perquisites. Their cynicism about UNESCO is extraordinary to behold, as is the cynicism of most diplomats and governmental bureaucrats who have had anything to do with the organization.

This said, if UNESCO were just

spinning its wheels and being inefficient, it would not differ much from most other United Nations agencies, or, for that matter, most governmental bureaucracies.

But the organization, unable to fulfill in any reasonable way the obligations of its stated charter, is lost in fruitless and endless debate about matters in which it has clearly shown it has no competence: "liberation movements," the hoary "new world information order" and its peculiar vision of "human rights."

The United States, and other Western powers, should cease to play these silly games. They will not lose face in the Third World. Third World diplomats are equally aware of UNESCO's incapacity. They are probably

applauding, in private, America's new sense of realism.

And if the UNESCO budget has to be cut by a quarter, and if the Secretary has to be decimated, the only net result for the world will be a few more free apartments in Paris's fashionable districts.

STEPHEN CANTOR
Paris

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Broadway's Ethel Merman Dies at 75



Ethel Merman

NEW YORK — Ethel Merman, whose pipe-organ voice and brassy nerve filled Broadway theaters for more than three decades, was found dead at her home Wednesday, the New York medical examiner said. She was 75.

Miss Merman died of natural causes, the city medical examiner, Dr. Elliot Gross, said. She had undergone brain surgery April 15.

She was known for such tunes as "I Got Rhythm," "There's No Business Like Show Business" and "Everything's Coming Up Roses."

The musical stage had no bigger star from 1930, when the untrained singer made her debut in a secondary role in George Gershwin's "Girl Crazy," to 1961, when she starred in "Gypsy."

In between were such classics as "Anything Goes" in 1934, "Panama Hattie" in 1940, "Annie Get Your Gun" in 1946 and "Call Me Madam" in 1950. Miss Merman also made two later New York stage appearances, in a revival of "Annie Get Your Gun" in 1966 and as the last star in the long-running "Hello, Dolly!" in 1970.

Her 14 movie credits included "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "There's No Business Like Show Business" and "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World," in which she had a nonsinging part.

"She's the best," said the composer Irving Berlin. "You give her a bad song and she'll make it sound good. Give her a good song and she'll make it sound great. And you'd better write her a good lyric. The guy in the last row of the second balcony is going to hear every syllable."

Her voice and style were a perfect mesh for the musicals crafted by Mr. Berlin, Mr. Gershwin and Cole Porter, who wrote parts expressly for her.

She repaid the favor by never changing the melodies or words. "Who am I to tell Cole Porter or Irving Berlin how to write a song?" she said.

A 5-foot-6, 125-pound (1.67-meter, 56.5-kilogram) dynamo, she was the model of a rouser. Her confidence and apparent lack of nerves were legendary, as was her durability during long runs.

Her explanation was, "Why should I get scared? I know my lines." She said, "When I do a show, I sort of take the veil — no cocktail parties, no dinner parties — because the show revolves around me and a lot of people are depending on me."

Miss Merman once recalled, "I never took a singing, dancing or acting lesson in my life. George Gershwin told me, 'Don't ever take a music lesson. Ethel! All I have done since is belt out the songs.'"

Born Ethel Agnes Zimmermann in the New York borough of Queens on Jan. 16, 1909, Miss Merman began working as a secretary after high school. She supplemented her earnings with local jobs as a singer and a brief movie stint with the Warner Brothers studios in New York.

Late in 1929, she got a nightclub job on the same bill with Jimmy Durante's act, Clayton, Jackson and Durante. The next summer she played the Brooklyn Paramount. Mr. Gershwin heard her and hired her for "Girl Crazy," which starred Ginger Rogers. She had only one song, and made the most of it — "I Got Rhythm."

"As I went into the second chorus," she recalled later, "I held a high C note for 16 bars. The audience applauded through the whole chorus and I did several encores."

She called the song her favorite among all the hits she introduced.

Miss Merman won two Tony awards for theater, in 1951 for "Call Me Madam" and a special Tony in 1972 honoring her entire career.

She received the New York Drama Critics' best performer award in 1943 for "Something for the Boys," in 1947 for "Annie Get Your Gun" and in 1959 for "Gypsy."

The Merman voice kept theater writers reaching for descriptive. Some called it a calliope, while one critic said, "she had a hatter's voice in her vocal chords and a cross-bow in her larynx."

After "Gypsy," Miss Merman continued working in movies and television and also sang in concerts and nightclubs, but she never again originated a Broadway role. One of her later returns to the New York stage was for the 1966 revival of "Annie Get Your Gun," received with cheers for the voice

but reservations about a 57-year-old woman playing a love-struck young girl.

Then in 1970 she was final star of "Hello, Dolly!" which Carol Channing had opened in 1964 after Miss Merman turned it down. As the show's run lengthened, six Dollys succeeded Miss Channing, among them Betty Grable, Ginger Rogers and Pearl Bailey.

Bombs Shatter Guadeloupe Tourism

(Continued from Page 1)

begin under the conservative government of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and accelerated by the Socialists led by President François Mitterrand. But several people and publications in Guadeloupe suggest that these hopes for more autonomy have not been fulfilled.

Among some, this disappointment has translated to a closer look at the French political and legal system.

Guy-Claude Germain, a Guadeloupean official in the departmental office of tourism, says he is proud to be French and does not believe independence is the answer for Guadeloupe. But he adds that there are fundamental differences between this department and those of the mainland.

"The law will have to be re-examined," he said. "We live under the Napoleonic Code, a law that was written when there were no overseas departments."

The theme that Guadeloupe is

no more than a colony with a different name is played on heavily by the independence movements. "Mitterrand Kolonyalist!" is a wall slogan used by the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe.

French West Indians are well aware that they are among the few remaining people in the Caribbean to be closely linked with Europe.

The Dutch Antilles are moving toward independence and almost all the former British islands are free. The French islands' citizens also realize that French aid and social services give them a higher standard of living than most independent nations in the region.

Still, a Guadeloupean sees daily the luxurious living of the vacationing or resident metropolitan French, with their spacious apartments, stylish clothes and expensive boats. That living standard is often shared by Guadeloupe-born whites, which introduces a racial question exploited by radicals.

"It is not a matter only of race, but of race and class," said Roger Fortune, a retired civil servant who

is one of the island's leading historians and experts on things Guadeloupean. "All people here want to have the best level of living, all want to have the chance to make the political decisions."

Most Guadeloupeans oppose independence, according to all available evidence, but many would like to have a bigger stake in the economy. When terrorists chose to attack the Meridien Hotel and the K-Disc discount store, the islanders understood the logic: Both targets were symbolic of what is perceived as commercial domination by mainland France.

The Meridien hotels are a subsidiary of Air France, which for many years has been perceived in Guadeloupe as having a lock on the travel industry. The discount stores — K-Disc, Mammoth, Prismatic — though partly owned by Guadeloupeans, undercut local commerce and threaten small shops.

A Guadeloupean said of the discount stores: "They import everything. They even sell oranges from Africa or Israel. Oranges!"

Irradiation Of Produce Urged In U.S.

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of health and human services, has proposed expanding the use of irradiation to kill insects on fresh fruits and vegetables, saying the process could reduce the United States' dependence on such cancer-causing pesticides as ethylene dibromide.

"Thirty years of research have shown that the proposed levels of irradiation are safe and nutritious," Mrs. Heckler said Tuesday in announcing proposed new Food and Drug Administration regulations for the process. "FDA's evaluations showed that foods irradiated as proposed have the same nutritional value as similar foods that were not irradiated."

She noted that the technique, which involves exposing produce to gamma rays from radioactive isotopes, has been used in 28 countries and on the food of U.S. astronauts and servicemen.

"Now is the time to move forward with this promising technique," she said.

The Environmental Protection Agency earlier this month suspended the use of EDB as a grain fumigant and said it would study alternatives to its use on citrus fruit.

However, a new Agriculture Department report on alternatives to using EDB, the pesticide that has been found to contaminate much of the nation's food supply, does not emphasize irradiation as an immediate option.

The report, sent Wednesday to the House Agriculture Committee, instead describes "cold tempering," the process of exposing citrus fruit to gradually lower temperatures to kill pests, as the best alternative available.

Richard M. Farry, a biochemist who coordinated the Agriculture Department's report, said the major problem with irradiation was that there were too few facilities capable of doing the job.

An FDA spokesman, James Greene, acknowledged that irradiation "does not appear to be an overnight solution" to the EDB problem. "We don't anticipate any practical application on a large scale for at least two years."

The FDA proposal, announced by Mrs. Heckler in a speech to the National Food Processors Association, would allow irradiation doses of up to 100 kilorads to kill insects in fruits and vegetables and to inhibit ripening and spoilage, and up to 3,000 kilorads for spices, including dried onions and garlic. A rad (radiation absorbed dose) is a measurement of energy absorbed from radiation.

Current FDA regulations allow exposures of 1,000 kilorads to control bacteria and destroy insects in spices. The FDA does not propose to change the current standard of 15 kilorads to control sprouts on potatoes and kill insects in wheat and flour.

Hawaii Eruption Intensifies
United Press International
VOLCANO, Hawaii — Kilauea volcano spewed lava "a few thousand feet into the air," a scientist at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory said Tuesday night.

Sabin, Developer of Polio Vaccine, Recovering From Severe Paralysis

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of the Sabin polio vaccine, walked the equivalent of a city block Tuesday thanks in large part to modern medicine, rehabilitation and, probably, will-power.

Three months ago, Dr. Sabin was paralyzed. "I don't know whether I'll ever walk again," he said at the time.

Dr. Sabin, 77, has made a remarkable recovery from poliomyelitis, a disease of the nerve fibers that might have been connected with his recent work in developing an aerosol measles vaccine that can be sprayed on patients.

Research physicians at the National Institutes of Health are trying to learn whether Dr. Sabin's disease may have been caused by a reaction to the aerosol vaccine, though he says he thinks it was not.

He attributes his recovery to his doctors and nurses at the Institutes of Health Clinical Center in Bethesda, Maryland, and Johns Hopkins University hospital in Baltimore.

But Dr. Sabin says he does not think that doctors in general are giving America's aged the best possible care. He says that he thinks they ought to be put on salary so they can "forget about money and just do their best work."

During an interview Tuesday in his apartment here, he walked with a cane, though he said "I can walk a bit without it."

Dr. Sabin was working in Mexico in 1982 on a vaccine in the form of an aerosol, or fine suspension of particles of live, modified measles virus.

Babies breathed in the particles. So did Dr. Sabin as he stood over them. In May, he began having trouble walking.

On Aug. 5, Johns Hopkins surgeons operated to relieve pressure on his spinal cord caused, Dr. Sabin said, "by an old lesion."

In mid-August, he was struck by extensive paralysis. "Consciousness stopped," he said. "Then I was in so much pain that I didn't want to live."

In November, he entered the clinical center for rehabilitation and further treatment by doctors at the Bethesda center and at the In-

stitute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

Now, he said, "I have my appetite again. I want to live awhile longer. And I want to do something again. I would like to see measles eliminated as a killer of approximately 1.5 million children a year."

From a vantage of age and recent illness, Dr. Sabin says he thinks the great challenge that the government faces is "not only not to cut services" but to increase them "and at the same time cut expenses."

How?

Soviet May Be Building An Anti-Missile Fighter

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Soviet Union is developing a supersonic fighter to intercept and shoot down U.S.-made cruise missiles, Jane's Defense Weekly says.

The magazine said the four-engine aircraft, apparently developed from the Tu-128 Fiddler, may be able to carry as many as 30 air-to-air missiles.

That many rockets would give the jet, known in the West as Aircraft 101, the capacity to intercept waves of incoming missiles.

If the reports are accurate, the plane would be a major new counter to Western air and missile strikes.

Aircraft 101 "would seem to offer an effective way of dealing with a massive assault by air- and ground-launched cruise missiles," said John W.R. Taylor, editor of the authoritative Jane's All The World's Aircraft.

Mr. Taylor said Aircraft 101 holds 14 aerospace records. It can fly at 36,000 feet (11,000 meters), which is well above the level at which low-flying cruise missiles would break in, and haul a weapons payload of 33 tons at nearly 1,500 miles per hour.

The Russians have been bolstering air defenses around Moscow for several years. There are reports that the buildup has accelerated since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began planning the deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe over the next five years to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles already in place.

About 15,000 people work on the ships themselves or in the supply industry and the ruling by the Brussels court Tuesday will put further stress on a region badly hit by decline of the shipbuilding and fishing industries, the sources said.

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SPORTS

Olympics' Oldest Athlete Girds for His Final Runs

By Gordon Edes

Los Angeles Times Service

SARAJEVO — The frustrations were just too much for Carl-Erik Eriksson. This was no stoic Swede sitting in a lounge in the Winter Olympics village in Mojilmo. This was one irate athlete.

"Everywhere I go, they stop me to check my badge — just me," he said, waving his ID necklace in the air. "I am not the gangster here."

"I go to breakfast and the girl there asks to see my badge. I say to her, 'For the last 10 days, I come in here and I tell you good morning, and you know who I am, yet you ask to see my badge.'"

"I have learned something of the people in Yugoslavia. They're always doing this — he shrugs his shoulders comically — 'and saying, 'I don't understand.' I have learned to do the same."

For all the respect he gets, Eriksson might as well be a middle-aged farmer from Stockholm.

Which he is.

No wonder the security types are so suspicious.

Eriksson is 53. The hairline has beaten a drastic retreat, the mustache is speckled with grey, he is deeply wrinkled around the eyes and the paunch shows under the blue and yellow sweatsuit. At 5-foot-8 (1.72 meters), he is short and compact.

But he is here not as a farmer. He is an athlete, a bobsled driver competing in an unprecedented sixth Winter Olympics.

Of the 1,510 athletes here, Eriksson is the oldest. The three men who will ride with him

in the four-man competition Friday and Saturday are all half his age.

"This is very important for me to come," he said. "No one has had six Olympics."

Yes, his crew teases him about his age. "But I'm a good driver," Eriksson said. "If they thought I was an old man, they would not go down the run with me."

The farm is called Kungsberg (king's mountain), a 200-acre spread of wheat, corn, oats and barley about 20 miles outside the Swedish capital. It has been in the Eriksson family since 1736.

But the Erikssons have never been the kind you keep down on the farm. They come back, understand, but first there must be a little adventure.

Eriksson's grandfather was a sea captain. So was his father, who died when Carl-Erik was 17, and his uncle.

Eriksson himself was a merchant sailor for three years, but ultimately he became master of a different type of vessel — the bobsled.

There are no bobsled runs in Sweden. The closest one is in Winterberg, West Germany, about 900 miles (1,448 kilometers) away.

But 27 years ago, some friends invited Eriksson to go for his first ride on a bobsled, at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, and he never got off.

There is a small sawmill at Kungsberg, and there Eriksson cut the wood he used to build the special practice ramp that he and his crew used in summer. On the ramp, there is a railroad track on which Eriksson and his runners push a car, simulating the start of a bobsled run.

Once a week, Eriksson's runners drive more than 100 miles to join him for training

in Kungsberg; in November they leave the country to train at Winterberg and Innsbruck. This year, they trained for three weeks in Sarajevo before the Games.

"This is a young man's sport, of course," Eriksson says. "But a driver takes about three, four, five years to come up. A driver must be very good."

Eriksson once was a sprinter who could run 100 meters in 10.8 seconds. Foot speed is essential at a bobsled run's start, where many races are won and lost. In 1964 in Innsbruck, at his first Olympics, Eriksson was brakeman on a Swedish team that had the second-fastest push time in the world.

"If I could take my body back today," he said, "we should be the fastest now."

Eriksson has never won an Olympic medal. His highest finish was in 1972 in Sapporo, Japan, when he placed sixth in the two-man event.

The closest he came to winning a medal was four years ago in Lake Placid, New York, where he had broken his collarbone in a practice run just months before.

Eriksson's four-man sled was in fourth place. On the final run, hurtling through the last part of the S-curve, where the sled must ride high on the wall to keep from spinning out, Eriksson tipped the vehicle while going almost 90 miles an hour, and the Swedes were disqualified.

"That was my fault, you know," he said. "I was thinking about the straight, the next bend, I forgot the place where I was."

At Innsbruck in 1976, Eriksson carried the flag of his nation. His entire family was there to watch; it was one of his proudest moments.

That was in February. Nine months later, in November, the family was together in Kungsberg, watching TV, when Eriksson's 13-year-old son, Christor, choked on a lollipop.

"Twenty-two minutes later, we were at the hospital," Eriksson said. It was too late. Christor was already dead. Devastated, Eriksson's wife urged him to sell the farm.

"I told her, 'If we would go to the ends of the world, we would still have the same feeling we have here,'" Eriksson said.

His wife did not stay; she moved to another town, ending a 16-year marriage. Eriksson's other son, Marcus, 23, now lives in his own house at Kungsberg, and works the farm with his father.

"We were playing football [soccer] in the garden last summer," Eriksson said, "and my son said to me, 'Come in and sit down, take a cigarette, be like other people.'"

Too late for that.

Last weekend, in the two-man bobsled, Eriksson's team finished 19th.

The sport has changed remarkably since he began — from simple sleds to aerodynamic fiberglass marvels.

"In 1957," he said, "every day you would see at least one or two sleds go [off the run] into the woods. Now, they're small machines."

"The East German sleds — ooh, la, la. I should like to have an East German sled for just one year."

His goal for his final race is to finish in the top 10. And afterward?

"I will sell my sleds and just farm," he said with a smile, "and sit in — what do you call it? — a rocking chair."



Eriksson: A retreating hairline, a paunch — and an unprecedented sixth Winter Olympics.

Norway Takes Relay

United Press International

SARAJEVO — Inger-Helene Nybraten broke away early Wednesday and her Norwegian teammates piled on the pressure to take the gold medal in the women's Olympic 4x5-kilometer relay.

The Norwegian team zipped over the sun-splashed course in one hour, six minutes and 49.7 seconds. Czechoslovakia was 45 seconds back, edging Finland by two seconds for the silver.

The Soviet women finished fourth. It was the first time in women's Olympic relay history — the event was introduced in 1956 — that the Soviet skiers had failed to win a medal.

Sweden finished fifth, Switzerland sixth and the United States seventh. East Germany, the defending Olympic champion, surged past Italy at the end to finish eighth.

"The first kilometer was the hardest," Nybraten said.

Nybraten made her break on a short uphill and then ran away from the pack. She covered the first

leg in 17:02.1 and then watched as Anne Jahren and Brit Pettersen padded the lead with even faster five-kilometer laps.

By the time Brit Aunli took over on the anchor leg, it was a question of who would finish second.

The Russians faded on the final lap as Czechoslovakia and Finland made a dash for the finish.

Finland's Marja-Liisa Hämeäläinen, who won both the five-kilometer and 10-kilometer individual events here, tracked Kvetoslava Jeriova of Czechoslovakia throughout the final lap and tried unsuccessfully to pass her on a short uphill 225 meters (about 250 yards) from the finish.

It was the third time in four days that the Norwegians had gained a gold, following Tom Sandberg's victory Sunday in Nordic combined and Eirik Kvallfoss's triumph Tuesday in the 10-kilometer biathlon race. It also was the ninth medal for the Finns, who previously had taken two golds, three silvers and three bronzes.



SHOW OF HANDS: Brit Pettersen, foreground, and Anne Jahren were congratulated by fellow Norwegians for teaming with Inger-Helene Nybraten and Brit Aunli to win the women's 4-x-5 kilometer cross-country relay in 1:06:49.7.

East Germans Sweep Speed Skating 3,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — Andrea Schoene, twice a runner-up, finally struck gold Wednesday, leading the East Germans to a sweep of the medals in the women's 3,000-meter speed skating event at the Winter Olympics.

Schoene, the silver medalist in the 1,500 and 1,000 meters, was timed Wednesday in 4 minutes, 24.79 seconds for an Olympic record. It was the final women's speed skating event.

Bjorg-Eva Jensen of Norway held the previous Olympic 3,000-meter mark of 4:32.13, set four years ago at Lake Placid. She was seventh Wednesday.

Schoene's victory spoiled an at-

tempt by another East German, Karin Enke, bid to become the first triple gold medalist here. Enke, winner of the 1,500 in world record time and the 1,000 in Olympic record time, had to settle for the silver medal Wednesday in 4:26.33.

"I wanted to win my third gold here," Enke said, "but was glad I lost it to Andrea."

Still, with two gold and two silver medals, Enke is likely to be the only four-medal winner in these Olympics.

Gabi Schoenherr, the world record holder in 4:21.70, completed the East German sweep Wednesday by finishing third in 4:33.13.

Schoene, who started in the opening pair, set a pace no other skater could match. Enke, racing in

the third pair, did have a better 600-meter split time, but trailed Schoene the rest of the way.

Schoene, a 23-year-old nurse from Dresden, competed at Lake Placid in 1980 but won no medals. She holds the women's world record in the 5,000 meters, which is not an Olympic event.

It was the East Germans' first sweep of the medals in speed skating. The East German women finished 1-2 in the other three races.

The Soviet women, hoping for better after three bronze-medal finishes, faded in their closing laps Wednesday. Their top finisher was Olga Pechikova in fourth place at 4:34.42.

Yvonne Gempp of the Netherlands was the top Westerner in

Wednesday's race. She was fifth in 4:34.80.

The leading American was Mary Dozier, sixth at 4:36.25. She was never in contention, trailing Schoene's pace by more than two seconds at the 600-meter mark.

The United States did not win a medal in the women's speed skating events here. At Lake Placid four years ago, the U.S. women won two silver medals and one bronze.

The chief U.S. coach, Diane Holm, said: "I am satisfied with what we did here at the Olympics. The girls did their best; that's what counts. The ice was not that fast, and Mary just could not race faster over the last laps."

(AP, UPI)

Russia Roars Into Hockey Medals Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — Nikolai Drozdetski and Vacheslav Fetisov each had two goals and one assist Wednesday as the Soviet Union, hockey champion in four of the last five Winter Olympics, got a head start on its drive for the gold medal with a 10-1 whipping of Sweden.

The Soviet Union, 5-0, had already clinched one of the two Group A spots in the medals round, which begins Friday. Sweden (3-1-1) is a virtual shoo-in for the other spot from Group A, although West Germany had an outside chance. It needed to rout Italy on Wednesday night.

The Soviet Union has beaten both of them, and its game with the other qualifying Group A team counts in the medals round.

Drozdetski began a five-goal first period for the Soviet Union when he scored with a low wrist shot on a three-on-two break. Vladimir Krutov made the score 2-0 on a backhand shot in front of the net, and Drozdetski scored 19 seconds later, at 7:32 of the opening period, on a third rebound.

Fetisov got his first goal six minutes later, and Sergei Starikov finished the first-period onslaught.

Power-play goals by Alexander Gerasimov and Fetisov, a short-

handed tally by Alexei Kasatonov and another score by Alexander Skvortsov increased the Soviet lead to 9-0 after two periods.

Sweden's Thomas Rundqvist spoiled Vladislav Tretiak's shutout bid at 10:04 of the third period when he deflected a pass at the left corner of the crease.

With 31 seconds left in the game, Alexander Kozhevnikov got the Soviet Union's last goal.

The Soviets have outscored their opponents 42-5 and given up just one goal in each game.

Finland 3, United States 3

Anssi Melametsa fired a screened 40-foot shot past goalie Marc Behrend with 21 seconds remaining to give Finland a 3-3 tie with the United States in their final Group B game.

The goal came just 17 seconds after Bob Brooke gave the United States an apparent 3-2 victory with a 35-footer through the legs of goalie Kari Takko. The decision left the Americans with a 1-2-2 record and Finland at 2-2-1.

Both teams were under heavy pressure, the Americans because of their dismal showing throughout the Olympics and the Finns with Coach Alpo Suhonen's job on the line and an appropriation cut having been threatened by Helsinki.

Finland took a 1-0 lead 1:52 into the game on a goal by Raimo Summanen, but the United States surged ahead on second-period goals by Phil Verchota and Scott Bjergstad.

Petri Skirko tied the score at 2-2 at 13:51 of the middle period.

Poland 8, Yugoslavia 1

Center Jerzy Christ scored a goal in each period to lift Poland to a 8-1 victory over Yugoslavia.

Christ put Poland ahead with a power-play goal 4:02 into the game when he tipped in a puck deflected by the Yugoslav goaltender, Cveto Pretnar.

Yugoslavia's Gorazd Hiti tied the score at 9:52 following a scramble in front of the Polish goal.

Wieslaw Jobczyk regained the lead for Poland when he skated in to score over Pretnar's glove at 18:14.

Jan Stojczyk, Christ and Andrzej Chowaniec scored for Poland in the second period to make it 5-1.

Andrzej Zabawa beat a demoralized Pretnar at 14:59 of the third period, and Christ followed 30 seconds later with a close-range goal.

Stanislav Kloczek scored Poland's final goal at 17:47 as many in the dejected home crowd of 5,000 were leaving the arena.

Austria 6, Norway 5

Right wing Kurt Hamann and center Herbert Pock, scored two goals apiece to lead Austria to a 6-5 defeat of Norway in Group B.

It was Austria's first victory, and it finished the competition with a 1-4 record. Norway finished 0-4-1.

Austria produced a four-goal burst in the first period after Stephen Foyin had scored for Norway only 12 seconds into the game.

Hamann replied 30 seconds later and then gave Austria the lead with a short-handed goal at 1:51. Pock added goals at 5:06 and 9:58 of the period.

(AP, UPI)

Sumners Has Lead Among Figure Skaters

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO — Rosalynn Sumners of the United States took a giant step toward an Olympic gold medal in women's figure skating by winning the opening compulsory Wednesday at the Winter Games.

The 18-year-old world champion from Edmonds, Washington, traced one winning figure and placed second on two other figures that were won by Elena Vodorezova of the Soviet Union. However, Sumners finished first overall by collecting a better total of judges' placements in Wednesday's section, which counts for 30 percent of the overall score.

Sumners had a factored placement of 0.6 points, and the 20-year-old Russian finished with 1.2 points.

Katarina Witt, 18, of East Germany, who skated the last two figures with an upset bionic, was third overall with 1.8 points after placing third on all three figures.

Sumners, shocked and shaken by her mother when a lightning bolt put her screen flasher in the crowd, said, "I couldn't have done any more. I was the most nervous and most comfortable and confident I have ever felt in the compulsory. I woke up this morning and knew things would go well."

Sumners said her mother told her a "good pep talk" Wednesday night to calm her nerves and the received added confidence from a large group of friends in the audience.

She is favored to become the first American woman gold medalist in figure skating since Dorothy Hamill won at the 1976 Innsbruck Games. East Germany's Anett Pöschgen won the gold medal at the 1980 Lake Placid Games.

Two other Americans did not fare well in the compulsories. Elaine Zayak, an 18-year-old former world champion, was 13th in the field of 23 entrants, and Tiffany Chin, a 16-year-old, was 12th.

The women's event continues Thursday with a short program of required moves counting 20 percent. The free skating finals, worth 50 percent of the score, will be held Saturday.

OLYMPIC MEDALS				
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
East Germany	7	7	5	19
Soviet Union	7	7	7	21
Finland	2	3	4	9
Norway	3	1	3	7
West Germany	2	1	0	3
Sweden	2	0	1	3
United States	1	2	0	3
Canada	1	0	1	2
Czechoslovakia	0	1	1	2
Britain	0	0	1	1
Switzerland	0	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	1
France	0	0	1	1
Liechtenstein	0	0	1	1

FIGURE SKATING				
Women's Compulsory				
Counts for 30 percent of the total score				
1. Rosalynn Sumners, U.S., 0.6	2. Elena Vodorezova, Soviet Union, 1.2	3. Katarina Witt, East Germany, 1.8	4. Sandra Corbelli, Switzerland, 2.4	5. Kira Ivanova, Soviet Union, 3.0
6. Mariela Rubin, West Germany, 3.6	7. Anna Kondrachova, Soviet Union, 4.2	8. Sonda Dubrovic, Yugoslavia, 4.8	9. Claudia Leistner, West Germany, 5.4	10. Kay Thomson, Canada, 6.0
11. Karin Tetzer, Italy, 6.6	12. Tiffany Chin, U.S., 7.2	13. Elaine Zayak, U.S., 7.8	14. Katarina Pouchova, Belgium, 8.4	15. Myriam Oberwiller, Switzerland, 9.0

HOCKEY				
Group A				
	W	L	T	Pts
Soviet Union	5	0	10	42
Sweden	3	1	7	34
West Germany	2	1	5	18
Italy	1	3	2	11
Poland	1	4	2	16
Yugoslavia	1	4	2	8

LUGE				
Men's Double (2 Run)				
1. (Gold) Hans Stenmark and Franz Weisbacher, West Germany, 4:00.20	2. (Silver) Egon Belanov and Alexander Belanov, Soviet Union, 4:13.47	3. (Bronze) Joerg Hoffmann and Jochen Pleitsch, East Germany, 4:19.41	4. (Fourth) Georg Fickler and Franz Willemer, Austria, 4:20.41	5. (Fifth) Guenther Lemmer and Franz Lechleitner, Austria, 4:21.41
6. (Sixth) Hans-Joerg Hübner, 4:22.41	7. (Seventh) Hans-Joerg Hübner, 4:23.41	8. (Eighth) Hans-Joerg Hübner, 4:24.41	9. (Ninth) Hans-Joerg Hübner, 4:25.41	10. (Tenth) Hans-Joerg Hübner, 4:26.41

SPEED SKATING				
Women's 3,000 Meters				
1. (Gold) Andrea Schoene, East Germany, 4:24.79	2. (Silver) Karin Enke, East Germany, 4:26.33	3. (Bronze) Gabi Schoenherr, East Germany, 4:33.13	4. (Fourth) Olga Pechikova, Soviet Union, 4:34.42	5. (Fifth) Yvonne Gempp, Netherlands, 4:34.80
6. (Sixth) Mary Dozier, U.S., 4:36.25	7. (Seventh) Silke Eder, Austria, 4:36.25	8. (Eighth) Silke Eder, Austria, 4:36.25	9. (Ninth) Silke Eder, Austria, 4:36.25	10. (Tenth) Silke Eder, Austria, 4:36.25

Olympics on Television				
THURSDAY, FEB. 16				
11:00 A.M. — 1:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	1:00 P.M. — 2:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	2:00 P.M. — 3:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	3:00 P.M. — 4:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	4:00 P.M. — 5:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)
5:00 P.M. — 6:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	6:00 P.M. — 7:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	7:00 P.M. — 8:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	8:00 P.M. — 9:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)	9:00 P.M. — 10:00 P.M. — U.S. 1984 Winter Olympics (CBS)

Italy - 8:55-11:20 A.M. 11:50 A.M.-12:30 P.M. 4:25-6:50 (Ch. 1).
Spain - 3:05-5:55 P.M. 10:00-11:40 (Ch. 1).
Netherlands - 9:25 A.M.-1:30 P.M.; 7:10-8:00, 9:45-11:00 (Ch. 2).
Sweden - 8:45 A.M.-1:30 P.M.; 4:15-5:00, 9:20-11:00 (Ch. 1).
Switzerland - 7:50-11:00 P.M.
West Germany - 9:35 A.M.-9:25, 11:00 (AOL). 9:00 P.M. (ZDF).
Olympic Schedule
9:30 A.M. - Men's cross-country (4-w-10 relay).
7:00 A.M. - Men's 1,500-meter speed skating
10:30 A.M. - Women's downhill
Men's men's downhill
2:00 P.M. - Men's figure skating (short program)
7:30 P.M. - Men's figure skating (free skating)

SPORTS

Protest Postpones Women's Downhill

SARAJEVO — The Olympic women's downhill ski race was postponed again Wednesday after 10 racers had made their runs. A Canadian protest over the condition of the course was upheld, and officials were unable to restart the race because of poor visibility.

The race, which had already been postponed twice because of snowstorms, was rescheduled for Thursday on Mount Jahorina.

After 10 of the 32 racers had made their runs Wednesday, including four of the top-seeded skiers, the Canadians complained that officials had not correctly prepared the course, making it unsafe. The

officials had neglected to spread pine needles at a section near the top where visibility was poor and racers were unable to distinguish the edge of the track or the humps.

Canada's Cherry Sorensen and Ivana Valisova of Czechoslovakia both lost their right skis when they hit a bump.

"You could barely see one gate ahead of you," Sorensen said later. "It was hard to see the track, hard to start any of your turns."

Canada demanded that Sorensen, one of the strongest downhillers, be allowed to go down again, but Austria and Switzerland said the race should continue. The jury decided on a new start for

everyone. By the time the pine needles had been put in place, however, fog had blanketed the top of the mountain.

"To forget something as elementary as putting down pine needles when there is a whitout is outrageous," said Helmut Grosche of Austria, a jury member and long-time member of the International Ski Federation. "This has never happened before at an Olympics."

A whitout occurs when fog and glare from the snow make it impossible to get one's bearings.

Even so, several coaches argued the race should have continued with only a break to repair the course. "We've held World Cup

competitions in such conditions," said Sepp Ferstl of West Germany. "Why not the Olympics?"

The postponement was especially bitter for Michela Figini of Switzerland, who had the fastest time when the race was broken off. Figini, 17, was shaking her head in anger over the conditions after crossing the finish line.

The postponement, however, will benefit Holly Beth Flanders of the United States, who had a mediocre run wiped out.

The men's downhill, already postponed three times because of the weather, will be held Thursday on Mount Bjelasica, about 18 miles (30 kilometers) away.



West German lugers Hans Stangassinger, left, and Franz Wembacher got a victory ride from their fans Wednesday.

West German Team Wins Double Luge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — West Germany's Hans Stangassinger and Franz Wembacher, with a spectacular second run down the Trebevic ice chute, won the Olympic gold medal in double luge Wednesday.

They had a combined time of 1 minute, 23.620 seconds for the two runs.

Evgeny Belousov and Alexander Belyakov of the Soviet Union, who were leading after the first run, took the silver medal in 1:23.660.

Joerg Hoffmann and Jocho Pietzsch of East Germany, the 1983 world champions, were third in 1:23.887.

The West Germans were second after the first run in 41.880 seconds. But on their second run they had the fastest time of the day, 41.740, to take the gold medal.

Stangassinger and Wembacher have been racing in the double luge since 1977 and have been consistent winners, first at the junior level and since 1981 on the World Cup circuit.

Stangassinger is a former Alpine skier. Wembacher, an electrician, was formerly a soccer star for his

regional team in Bischofswiesen in the Bavarian Alps.

"We really didn't expect a gold medal," said Stangassinger, a 24-year-old from Berchtesgaden. "The win is surprising for us. I think that you never know." He added: "I think the win was a matter of good luck. Sarajevo will always remain a very good memory for us."

It was the second gold of the Games for West Germany. Peter Angerer won the 20-kilometer biathlon last Saturday.

The Russians, who won a World Cup on the Trebevic bob-luge course in 1982, cited the lack of training time for their second-place finish.

"We expected to win the gold," said Belousov. "We trained in Innsbruck before coming here and only had two days on the course. We did not have enough time to train here."

Austrians took fourth and fifth place. Georg Fluckinger and Franz Wilhelmer were fourth in 1:23.902. Guenther Lemmerer and Franz Lechleitner clocked 1:24.133.

The Italian pair of Hansjorg Raffl and Norbert Huber were sixth in 1:24.353. (AP, UPI)

Mahres Grumble as Their Long Season Gets Longer

By Denis Collins

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — A Swiss skier won the giant slalom gold medal Tuesday. The Mahre twins of the United States placed 8th and 17th, then cried "fix." But to the people of this country, the most important event of the day was happening in the Times Square of Sarajevo, which was packed Tuesday night with 20,000 Yugoslavs singing songs, chanting and holding huge signs celebrating their first Olympic hero.

"Volimo Jureka Vise od Burika," read one sign, about the size of the scoreboard in a U.S. football stadium. The message: We love you Jure more than meat pie.

On Tuesday's ice-slick giant slalom course that knocked down three of the best skiers in the world, Jure Franko, a 21-year-old from the mountains of Slovenia, upset all odds and delighted his country by winning a silver medal.

It was the first individual medal ever won by a Yugoslav in any Winter Olympics. And the timing couldn't have been better.

"This is Valentine's Day. A heart for everyone," gushed Pavle Lukac, chief spokesman for the Sarajevo Olympic Organizing Committee. "Nobody wants to provide the stage for everybody else to play their games. Now we play the game, too."

Mount Bjelasnica, which had huffed and puffed for almost a week with winds up to 130 miles an hour (209 kph), took a breather Tuesday to allow 109 skiers to compete on a course that might have been designed by an out-of-work orthopedic surgeon.

The conditions suited Max Julien, the 22-year-old Swiss who won the gold, just fine. But Phil and

Steve Mahre had a different perspective.

"There were a ridiculous number of gates on that hill [56 in all]," said Phil Mahre, the overall World Cup champion the past three years who finished eighth after clattering across portions of the run that had been intentionally iced by local race officials.

"The Austrians and the Swiss like hard snow. The Yugoslavians, too. That's why they watered it. It should not have been there."

Steve Mahre was less successful and just as unhappy. He fell on one of the iced turns near the top of his first run, but bounced up to finish 17th.

"I had a good start, but I lost it

around the 25th gate," he said. "Then on the second run I was trying too hard. And we sure didn't need any water on this course. It was tough enough without it."

This has been a tough season in general for the Mahres. "This whole season has basically gone this way for me," said Phil Mahre. "My timing is not right. I'm in a rut and I can't get out of it. It's hard to understand why."

His best result in a World Cup race is a fourth, and he ranks a distant 20th in the overall standings. His brother ranks 49th.

"I'm just thinking about April—about the beach instead of the snow," said Phil who, along with Steve, already has indicated his intention of leaving the World Cup circuit this year.

Thirty-three skiers were unable to complete both of Tuesday's runs, among them pre-race favorites Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland and Hans Enn of Austria, who crashed their first times down.

Julien had more than a half-second cushion. Julien was slower than Franko on the second run, but by only 38 one-hundredths of a second. He won 2:41.18, while Franko had a 2:41.41.

Of Tuesday's competition, Phil Mahre said: "It really doesn't matter." He immediately began looking forward to Sunday's slalom contest, about which he said he is optimistic.

It mutated a little more to the army of Yugoslavs who lined this course that dropped 1,261 feet (385 meters) during its 3,307-foot run. Most had come to cheer Bojan Kizaj, 27, who missed a bronze medal at the 1980 Games by .02 seconds.

But after Kizaj skied into 12th place on his first run, the flags began waving for Franko, who came down the mountain as if he were auditioning for a James Bond film—fast and dangerously.

"I felt the pressure," said Franko, the son of a ski jumper who strapped him into a pair of skis at the age of 3.

One of the great Winter Olympic traditions is the emergence every four years of a host country's athlete or group of athletes, who win medals they are not expected to win.

The most recent example is the U.S. hockey team's gold at Lake Placid, New York.

"For all the Yugoslavian competitors, this is a good example," said Franko. "I have broken the ice for them."



Steve Mahre, left, and brother Phil at the finish line watching other racers finish Tuesday's first run of the giant slalom.

Lesson in Perfection

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service

SARAJEVO — To the Winter Olympics, it's called ice dancing. In real life, it's called the senior prom.

That wasn't so much a gold medal victory for Britain's Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean on Tuesday night as it was a coronation.

T & D, as the British press have affectionately dubbed them, were so sure of their divine right to ascend to the top stair of the medals platform that they didn't even bother to look at the judges' scores when they were posted.

But why bother? Does a Rockefeller look at his bank balance before writing a check?

Torvill and Dean came here as the heaviest favorites to win a gold medal at these Olympic Games. And in a sport in which you are seen to count for more than how you perform on any given day, you got the idea that they could have come out wearing combat boots and still won with no sweat.

As it was, they did a lot better than that. For technical merit, their slow, sensuous rendition of Ravel's "Bolero" received six 5.9s and three 6.0s — 6.0 is a perfect score — from the judges.

And those were their bad marks.

For artistic interpretation, Torvill and Dean got nine 6.0s — unanimous perfection — the first time it has ever happened in Olympic skating history.

It has happened only one other time in any other kind of skating history — when Torvill and Dean won the 1983 world championships in Helsinki.

After gliding over and being congratulated by Princess Anne, who has been in the front row at each of their Olympic performances this week, Torvill and Dean skated to each corner of the Zetra Arena, in the process receiving more flowers than any three Broadway casts.

It was Valentine's Day, and at the end of their gold-medal press conference, after the British media had covered them with more sugar than is harvested in the world each year, Dean put his blond head on Torvill's right shoulder and left it there. If only they had a pound sterling for every camera click then and during their four-minute performance, they could retire the national debt.

Tuesday's was only their second press conference since arriving here, and it was clearly not their preferred forum. After receiving their medals, they kept saying how happy they were, how this was their crowning achievement, but neither their tone nor their expression conveyed any sense of joy. Maybe they were just worn out. Or shellshocked.

The top U.S. team of Michael Seibert and Judy Blumberg, who were in third place entering the free-dance finals and looked like a strong bet for a bronze medal, certainly were shellshocked.

If the Czechoslovak judge had marked Seibert and Blumberg a tenth of a point higher on technical merit, they would have beaten the Soviet team of Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko for the bronze (Russians Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin took the silver). Or if the Italian judge, who gave the U.S. skaters only 5.5, their lowest mark of the night, had marked them two-tenths of a point higher on artistic performance.

Seibert and Blumberg, who have caused them to be beaten out for medals by Soviet teams in previous international competitions.

Seibert and Blumberg, bronze medalists at the 1983 world championships, had gotten a similar message 48 hours before during the original set presentation, the second part of the three-part ice dancing competition. Each



Torvill and Dean: Nine 6.0s for artistic interpretation.

couple was required to do a pas de double — with an original interpretation.

Seibert and Blumberg's interpretation was to slow down what is usually performed as an up-tempo piece — a pas de double is Spanish matador-like. It didn't go over nearly as well with the judges as the skaters had hoped.

In other words, if you're going to be different, you'd better make sure you're so good nobody argues — as are Torvill, 26, and Dean, 27, Tuesday's fourth-place finish was a harsh lesson. They say they're not about to

change their style, which is long on grace and short on up-tempo athleticism. "We think that's the way the sport should be going," Seibert said. "We feel what we're doing is important. We're committed to it. We're not going to quit... It's hard because we're in a judged sport. It's happened before to us, but it just seems a little bit more [upsetting] when it's for a medal."

Torvill and Dean, who have received more 6.0s than any skaters in history — Tuesday's brought the total to 107 — are retiring after the world championships next month to turn professional.

NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	35	21	2	223	184
NY Rangers	31	25	8	225	219
Washington	31	24	4	204	175
Philadelphia	29	18	9	244	204
Pittsburgh	19	26	2	178	249
New Jersey	12	41	5	162	244

NBA Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	22	29	6	205	227
Chicago	21	31	7	200	223
Atlanta	21	31	6	223	276
Phoenix	20	31	7	212	259

Transition

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE
BALTIMORE—Stained Mark Brown, pitcher, and Ricky Jones and Victor Rodriguez, infielders, to one-year contracts.
CALIFORNIA—Stained Dick Scott, shortstop, to a one-year contract.
CLEVELAND—Stained Bud Anderson, Joe Beller and Roman Ramirez, pitchers.
MINNESOTA—Stained contract terms with Rick Lander and Jerry Lemstra, pitchers.
SEATTLE—Stained Scott Milne and Eric Perini, pitchers, to the N.Y. Yankees for Larry M. Bourns, infielder.
TORONTO—Stained Willie Upshaw, first baseman, and Darmon Garcia, second baseman, to five-year contracts and Bryan Clark, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

MAJOR LEAGUE FOOTBALL
HOUSTON—Stained John David Linbeck, coach.
MIAMI—Stained T.J. Fitzpatrick, linebacker, and Jonathan Newby, wide receiver, and Larry Smith, nose tackle/defensive end.
PHILADELPHIA—Stained Tom Cousin, receiver coach.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE
JACKSONVILLE—Stained Buck Rabin and Mike Kruczek, quarterback/coaches; Charlie Hunt and

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SCIENCE

Young Physicists Work on Next Generation of Weapons

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

LIVERMORE, California — Behind fences topped with barbed wire and doors equipped with combination locks, dozens of young physicists and engineers at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory work late into the night, six and seven days a week, on classified projects aimed at creating the next generation of nuclear weapons.

Their dream, they say, is to end the nuclear arms race.

In many ways they trace their lineage to another group of physicists in the 1940s who dreamed of ending World War II. Yet they are remarkably young for their level of achievement and for their responsibilities. There is a milieu of blue

jeans, soft drinks, an occasional science-fiction novel — and seemingly endless, all-night bouts of work in the lab. Offices are cluttered with books and plants. Some of the young inventors are still in graduate school, working on their doctorates. None has ever seen a nuclear explosion.

Their quest is to channel the energy of a nuclear detonation into focused beams of intense radiation that travel thousands of miles at the speed of light and destroy enemy missiles in flight, eliminating the balance of terror that has kept an uneasy peace between the superpowers for a third of a century. Their key designs number a half dozen, although none except X-ray lasers and microwave weapons have been mentioned outside the

world of government-imposed secrecy. Critics say these complex systems based on a new generation of nuclear arms will never work. The critics often oppose the secret nuclear projects as schemes meant to increase research budgets and to blunt public pressure for a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

In a series of interviews, the youthful designers chided the critics as being largely uninformed about their work at Livermore and about the merits of defensive systems.

"We can try to negotiate treaties and things like that," said Lawrence C. West, 28, who is pursuing a Ph.D. while he works at the weapons lab. "But one thing I can do personally, without having to wait

for arms control, is to develop the technology to eliminate them myself, to eliminate offensive nuclear weapons."

The designs of the young physicists have come to be known in military circles as "third generation" nuclear weapons. The first generation, built in the late 1940s and early '50s, were atom bombs meant to be dropped from airplanes. The second came in the late 1950s and early '60s with the advent of compact, high-yield hydrogen bombs that could fit atop intercontinental missiles.

The third generation is altogether different in that the power of a nuclear explosion is focused into tight beams of radiation that can be directed at targets in space thousands of miles away.

At odds with the nuclear innovations of the young scientists is a formidable array of critics, not a few of them veterans of the earliest American attempts to unleash the hidden powers of the atom. Among other criticisms and questions are these:

Rationalize how you will, bombs are ultimately meant to kill people.

When he first came to Livermore, Mr. West had reservations about working on weapons, but eventually put them aside.

"Nowadays I would be quite willing to go and do full-time weapons work because I see the vast possibilities," he said. "A tremendous amount of creativity is needed, and there are very few scientists willing to do it. Nuclear weapons can devastate the world. I recognize that. But we are making anti-weapons. My primary interest is not trying to find better ways to kill people, but better ways to kill arms."

He said, for instance, that X-ray lasers cannot be used against cities but only against objects in space, such as speeding missiles, because the weapon's rays will not penetrate the Earth's atmosphere.

Third-generation ideas, which are being pursued by all three of the government's nuclear weapons laboratories, first came to life at Livermore, which is run by the University of California for the federal Department of Energy. The facility, which has 7,200 full-time employees, is about 40 miles south of San Francisco.

In a corner of the laboratory is a small cluster of buildings that house O Group, a branch of the physics department. This is where Mr. West says he works sometimes up to 30 hours at a stretch. This, too, is where 50 other young scientists labor on advanced ideas in such areas as astrophysics, supercomputer fabrication, space propulsion, and nuclear weapons design. Most of them have had educations heavy in science and technology and fairly light in humanities. A top official at Livermore characterized O Group as "eccentric and extraordinarily bright." The group is not the only place in the nation where people plan third-generation nuclear weapons, but it is widely regarded as the spark plug.

Aren't special problems associated with a defense that relies on nuclear weapons?

A veteran of the O Group is Dr. Roderick A. Hyde, 31, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in astronautical engineering who has pioneered plans for fusion drives for starships. A senior member of O Group, he heads a section that analyzes the technical feasibility of new ideas. "One problem with a nuclear defense," he said, "is the short time available to respond to an attack, especially because the president ostensibly controls the release of all nuclear weapons."

Aren't third-generation weapons really just so much speculation?

A luminary of the O Group is Dr. Peter L. Hagelstein, 29, whose recent Ph.D. thesis from MIT focused on non-nuclear ways to create X-ray lasers for scientific use.

Publicly, the best known technical triumph pioneered by Dr. Ha-

gelstein and O Group has been the nuclear-pumped X-ray laser, which first came to life about four years ago. The weapon is being tested at the government's underground site in Nevada. With a small nuclear bomb at its core, it takes the power of a nuclear explosion and channels it into laser rods that emit lethal bursts of radiation. Its possible use as a weapon system is some years off. But according to O Group scientists, clusters of X-ray lasers will be able to put a very large dent into the entire force of Soviet strategic missiles, currently some 1,500 strong.

The power of the X-ray laser concept resulted in the founding of a separate group at Livermore known as R Program, a consortium of more than 100 laboratory personnel from different groups who are developing and testing the X-ray laser alone. The head of R Program is Dr. Thomas Weaver, 34, who is one of the oldest members of O Group.

Given the terrible risks and uncertainties, isn't working on arms control better than constructing any kind of bomb?

"There's a simplistic view that says work on any weapon, defensive or offensive, is intrinsically evil, and that we should lay down our arms," Dr. Weaver said. "The other position is that we are willing to take prudent risks in order to maintain our freedom. I for one would not argue that technological solutions alone are sufficient. I think they need to be combined with arms control and discussions between countries. But I think we have to be realistic. Without technical advances to motivate the discussions, they're less likely to happen."

The Russians could overwhelm a defense with decoy missiles. And even if only 2 percent of the Soviet Union's current total arsenal of warheads broke through a defensive shield, the resulting force of bombs would still number 200, enough to wreak havoc on this country's major cities.

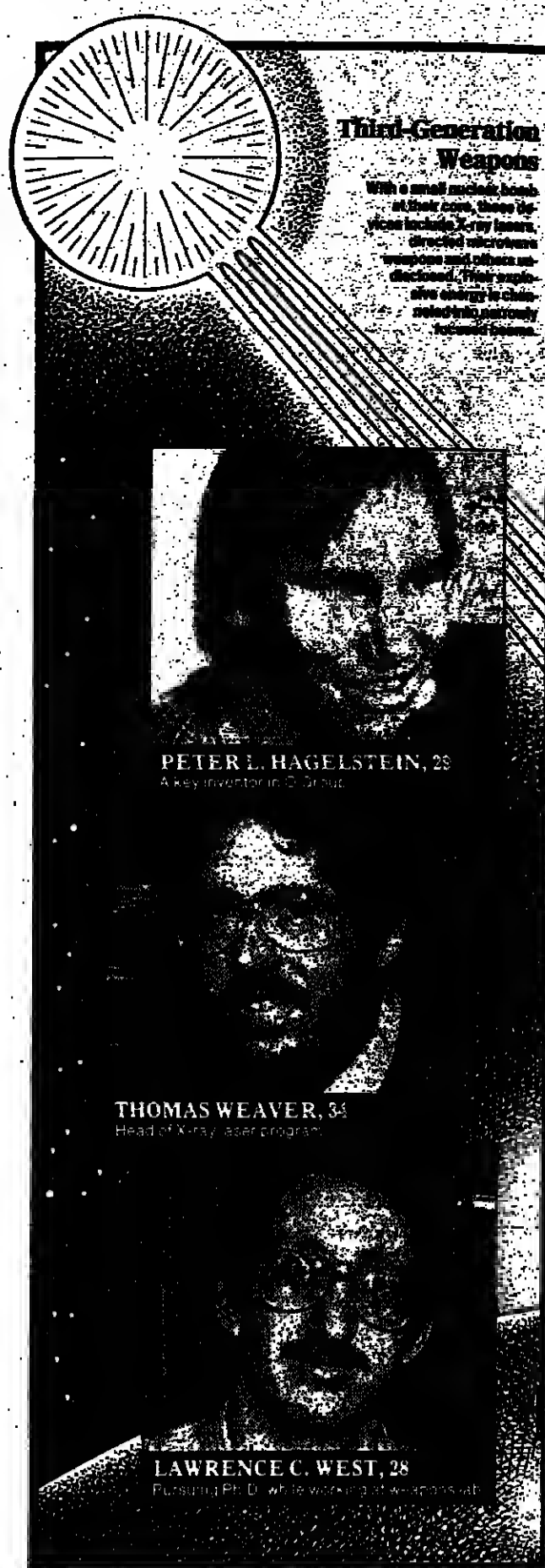
Visibly unmoved by such questions and criticisms is Dr. Lowell L. Wood, 42, a Livermore physicist who founded and heads O Group. A criticism is an aid in refining ideas, he said. More research was clearly needed, he emphasized, but the potential power of the whole spectrum of third-generation weapons was clear.

A large man with a full beard, Dr. Wood is the principal inspiration behind the frenetic activity of the young scientists. Dr. Wood is quick with replies to critics. He says, for instance, that decoys cost about half as much as complete missiles, and that it is economically and militarily feasible to shoot at all apparent missiles, ignoring whether they are real or decoys.

And, even if some nuclear warheads got through a multilayered defensive shield, he said, the Soviet Union could never be sure which warheads could penetrate the defenses, and such uncertainty is enough to insure that the Russians would think longer and harder before launching an attack than they need to at present.

Couldn't the Soviet Union make X-ray lasers and use them offensively as "escorts" to attacking missiles, knocking out our defensive systems?

"Probably not," said Dr. Wood, "since the defender always appears to have the technical edge in these situations. Defensive third-generation systems are compact and lightweight and thus have a great capacity to carry protective armor, all the more so because they have to fly relatively short distances. They would be able to ride out an attack by offensive third-generation weapons and still be able to fire at a fleet of offensive boosters. These, on the other hand, would be quite vulnerable. Offensive missiles are very big and can afford to carry little extra weight over the long distances they must fly, so technically it's exceedingly difficult to armor them in any significant way against attack."

PETER L. HAGELSTEIN, 29
A research physicist at LivermoreTHOMAS WEAVER, 34
Head of X-ray laser groupLAWRENCE C. WEST, 28
Pursuing Ph.D. while working at Livermore

CURRENTS

Growth Aid for Short Children

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A new study shows a synthetic hormone can help some abnormally short children grow without having to rely on currently used, scarce and expensive human growth hormone from cadavers.

Researchers at the University of California, San Francisco, have been studying human growth hormone deficiency for 20 years. Results of the study showed a laboratory-produced hormone was able to stimulate the release of the growth hormone in some children much shorter than their peers. "Our hope is that this can be chemically synthesized in the future in large amounts and at low cost," Dr. Elizabeth Schock, a UCSF fellow in pediatric endocrinology, said.

The finding is particularly important in view of the recent shortages in the availability of human growth hormone from cadavers. On average, 30 cadaver pituitaries — a pea-sized gland at the base of the brain — are needed to produce enough growth hormone to treat one child for a year.

New Test Urged as Diabetes Check

BOSTON (AP) — Traditional methods for estimating diabetic blood sugar levels are often inaccurate, and doctors should adopt a new test that precisely reveals the severity of the patient's disease, researchers concluded today.

Physicians have long relied on patients' symptoms, a one-time blood test and home urine tests to determine whether diabetic sugar levels are too high. About a quarter of the time, however, these estimates are far above or below the patients' true blood sugar levels. "They're really informed guesses," said Dr. David M. Nathan, "but, in fact, they're not really good guesses."

About five years ago, a test called a glycosylated hemoglobin assay was introduced. It reveals a patient's blood sugar levels over the previous two or three months. Dr. Nathan said he thinks the new test should be routinely used. Most diabetes specialists already employ it, he said, but many internists do not.

U.S. Panel Opposes Ultrasound Tests

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A government medical advisory panel has recommended against routine use of ultrasound testing in pregnancy and said it should be reserved for special cases.

The panel, convened by several branches of the National Institutes of Health, said there had been no reports of damage to a fetus from ultrasound testing in use for 20 years, but the practice had not been adequately studied for it to become a regular part of prenatal care.

The NIH said one-third to one-half of all pregnant women in the United States undergo ultrasound evaluations, which the panel said produce images of the fetus and the mother's tissues. Ultrasound is used to assess the fetus's age and growth, to detect abnormalities and to recognize multiple pregnancies.

The panel said it considered studies of ultrasound use in humans inadequate because of the way they were conducted, but that sufficient damage occurred in animal and cell culture testing to justify a warning about the practice.

Heart Testing Technique Described

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A laser technique for detecting heart disorders that afflict millions of Americans provides a safer and less expensive alternative to surgical procedures, researchers reported today.

In the new process, called *micropulse*, a laser beam is directed at an isotope — a radioactive particle — into a blood vessel and a picture of the beating heart with a camera that is sensitive to the light emitted by the isotope.

The procedure, costing \$300 to \$400, provides information previously available only through cardiac catheterization, a \$3,000 to \$4,000 procedure in which a small tube is inserted into a major blood vessel in the leg and threaded through the vessel into the heart muscle.

Efforts to Halt AIDS Called Failure

ANAHEIM, California (UPI) — Efforts to stem the deadly tide of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) have failed, with cases of the disease doubling every six months, two noted researchers say.

The disorder that leaves its victims helpless against infections caused by virus, bacteria, fungus or protozoan, and the deadly cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, had afflicted 3,409 Americans as of Feb. 3, said Dr. Harold Jaffe of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. Of those victims, 1,466 have died, he said at the annual session of the California Medical Association.

Dr. Marcus Conant, chairman of the California AIDS Task Force, said that despite intense laboratory research, no therapy has yet been found. "We need to reverse the force that destroys the immune system. We have not been able to do that, and the only help we can offer at this point is behavior modification."

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For one thing, Professor Espo-

sito and others who gathered at the U.S. Space Agency's Ames Research Center to make the announcement noted that the form of the Venusian volcanism appears different the earth's type.

On Earth, volcanism is associated with plate tectonics — the shifting and sliding of large, thin and brittle slabs that make up the planet's outer skin. Volcanoes are found

By George Alexander
Los Angeles Times Service

Venus's Volcanic Life

PALO ALTO, California —

The planet Venus is in the throes of a large volcanic eruption — perhaps as big or bigger as the Krakatau or Tambora blasts on Earth in the 19th century — when a squadron of unmanned American space probes arrived there back in 1978, scientists disclosed here Monday.

The finding, which took five years to confirm because of the extensive analysis pooled on the data gathered by the Pioneer-Venus probe, is expected to have important ramifications for the field of planetary studies.

"Venus has always been considered to be a sister planet to the Earth," said Professor Larry Espo-

along these junctions between plates, where the molten mantle can rise fairly close to the surface, and vent the planet's deep interior heat. On Venus, however, the crust is quite thick and rigid, and there is no hint of moving slabs. So volcanoes there punch holes in this tough rind and only through this mechanism can Venus release its interior heat.

But why should earth have evolved its thin, almost pastry-like crust while Venus has emerged with its much thicker hide? That is one of the questions that scientists hope a continuing planetary exploration program would answer, although no such probe is currently envisioned by NASA planners.

"By understanding how a process like volcanism works on one, we might be able to better understand how it works on another," said Harold Masursky, a research scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Flagstaff, Arizona, and a key member of almost every American planetary exploration project to date.

Dr. Masursky and Professor Espo-

sito made their comments at a press conference called by NASA. They were joined by three fellow scientists, Fred Seft of TRW Inc., of Redondo Beach, California, and Richard Fimmel and Larry Colin of Ames. All have played major roles in the Pioneer-Venus mission, which began in 1978 and continues to this date.

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NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AT&T	1,270,000	27.00	26.75	26.875	+0.125
IBM	1,100,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
GE	1,000,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Merck	800,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	700,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Amgen	600,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Boehringer	500,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Novartis	400,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Roche	300,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Sandoz	200,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1,147.92	1,152.50	1,143.00	1,147.92	+4.58
Transp	1,147.92	1,152.50	1,143.00	1,147.92	+4.58
Comp	1,147.92	1,152.50	1,143.00	1,147.92	+4.58

NYSE Index

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Composite	1,147.92	1,143.00	1,147.92	+4.58
Utilities	1,147.92	1,143.00	1,147.92	+4.58
Finance	1,147.92	1,143.00	1,147.92	+4.58

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 p.m. 7,332,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 7,444,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 107,322.44

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Symbol	Class	Price	Yield
Advanced	201	217	201
Declined	201	217	201
Unchanged	201	217	201
Total Issues	201	217	201
New Issues	201	217	201

NASDAQ Index

Index	Close	High	Low	Year
Composite	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Industries	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Utilities	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Finance	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Technology	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Domestic	1,270,000	27.00	26.75	26.875	+0.125
Foreign	1,100,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Options	1,000,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Warrants	800,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Convertible	700,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Preferred	600,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Common	500,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Warrants	400,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Convertible	300,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Preferred	200,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50

NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Boeing	1,270,000	27.00	26.75	26.875	+0.125
Lockheed	1,100,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
General Electric	1,000,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	800,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Rockwell International	700,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Northrop	600,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
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Prev. Consolidated Close 107,322.44

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries (Continued)

Symbol	Class	Price	Yield
Advanced	201	217	201
Declined	201	217	201
Unchanged	201	217	201
Total Issues	201	217	201
New Issues	201	217	201

NASDAQ Index (Continued)

Index	Close	High	Low	Year
Composite	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Industries	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Utilities	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Finance	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17
Technology	252.17	252.17	252.17	252.17

AMEX Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Domestic	1,270,000	27.00	26.75	26.875	+0.125
Foreign	1,100,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Options	1,000,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Warrants	800,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Convertible	700,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Preferred	600,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Common	500,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Warrants	400,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50
Convertible	300,000	28.00	27.50	27.75	+0.25
Preferred	200,000	110.00	109.00	109.50	+0.50

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European Communities

Continued on Page 12

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.K. Discount House Says Approach May Lead to Offer to Take It Over

LONDON (Reuters) — Alexander's Discount PLC said Wednesday it had received an approach that may lead to a takeover offer, and plans to further announcement as soon as possible.

Speculative interest in discount houses has been mounting this year because of the expectation that outside banking or financial interests might be taking a predatory interest in discount houses, which buy securities for resale.

Earlier this month, Gerrard & National PLC said merger talks with an unidentified company had been terminated. Share analysts said the market had been awaiting the outcome of the Gerrard & National talks with interest because the basis of valuing a discount house in a takeover has yet to be established.

Pan Am Reports Narrower Losses

NEW YORK (NYT) — Pan American World Airways has announced narrower losses for the fourth quarter of 1983 and the year as a whole.

The carrier's net loss was \$58.6 million in the fourth quarter, a sharp drop from a loss of \$272.9 million a year earlier. Sales rose 11 percent to \$929.5 million, from \$838.1 million.

For the year, Pan American Tuesday reported a loss of \$51 million, also a sharp drop from a loss of \$485.3 million in 1982. Consolidated sales rose 2.2 percent to \$3.79 billion, from \$3.71 billion. The company's operating profit for the year was \$52.4 million, compared with an operating loss of \$314.5 million in 1982.

Dalgaty Sells U.S. Unit for \$46 Million

LONDON (Reuters) — Dalgaty PLC said Wednesday it sold its U.S. frozen vegetable and fruit subsidiary, Dalgaty Foods Inc., to J.R. Simplot Co. of Boise, Idaho, for about \$46 million.

The proceeds of the sale will be used to cut group borrowings. Dalgaty Foods had pretax profit of about \$700,000 on sales of some \$100 million for the year ended June 30, 1983.

Belgian Bank Raises Discount Rate

BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium's National Bank Wednesday raised its discount rate by 1 percentage point, to 11 percent. It was the second increase in the key lending rate in three months.

The bank said the increase was made necessary by "persistence of tensions" on the Belgian and international exchange markets. Monetary sources also said the decline in the dollar, which strengthened the Deutsche mark within the European Monetary System, was linked to the rate increase.

French GDP Rose in Latest Quarter

PARIS (Reuters) — French gross domestic product rose a provisional 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1983 after an unchanged 0.3 percent fall in the third quarter, the national statistics institute, INSEE, said Wednesday.

In the whole of 1983, GDP rose a provisional 0.5 percent, compared with a 1.9 percent rise in 1982. This was in line with government projections last week of a 0.5-to-0.6 percent rise in 1983.

Government sources said the figures for GDP — the total output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad — showed that France avoided recession in 1983 despite tough austerity measures announced last March.

Italian Industrial Output Falls 4.5%

ROME (Reuters) — Italian industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 4.5 percent in December, after a 1.4 percent rise in November, the national statistics institute, ISTAT, said Wednesday.

The seasonally adjusted index fell to a provisional 124.1 in December against a revised 129.9 in November.

Production in 1983 as a whole was 5.3 percent lower than in 1982, ISTAT said. The December fall, reversing a higher trend that started in the autumn, was largely due to lower production in mechanical and transport industries, it added.

Kaufman Says Dollar Has Been 'Cresting'

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Salomon Brothers' Henry Kaufman warned Wednesday that the United States "can not afford to have a steep, sharp slide" in the value of the dollar. He said such a slide would push the Federal Reserve Board to tighten monetary policy, which would be devastating to the U.S. economic recovery.

In an interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Kaufman, the investment firm's chief economist, said he believes that a sharp drop in the dollar does not seem likely soon, as some others believe.

"I would say that the dollar is cresting, and is entering a trading range," the economist said. But he concedes that despite fundamentally strong conditions — such as low inflation and a strong economic expansion that should support a high dollar rate — there is a "confidence" question emerging that works in the other direction.

In essence, the inability of the

Reagan administration and Congress to deal with the budget deficit problem could induce foreign investors, who have huge sums of money invested here in liquid form to pull their dollars out. Equally important, the steady inflow of dollar investment that has kept the dollar price high could slow down or end.

Most economists have concluded that the dollar has been "overvalued" by at least 20 to 25 percent for the past two years because of higher U.S. interest rates, and the "safe haven" aspect of investing in the United States.

This has had important, and opposite effects: On the favorable side, the high value of the dollar has made imports into the United States cheaper, contributing to low inflation; and the flow of investment dollars into Treasury bills has been one convenient means of financing the federal budget deficit.

On the other hand, the overvalued dollar has been a drag for U.S. manufacturers trying to compete in foreign markets; it has been espe-



Henry Kaufman

cially painful for weak industries like steel and autos.

Market analysts have recognized for a long time that the dollar — like any currency riding a peak — is vulnerable.

The question has been — when would a decline begin, and how serious might it be? In a recent interview, Treasury Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel said that "the dollar is somewhere in a topping out period."

New AT&T Trading to Start Today

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Trading in the newly-issued stocks of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the seven regional holding companies created by its divestiture is to begin officially on Thursday. Wednesday was the last day that shares could be bought or sold in the old Bell System.

The official offerings, analysts said, were likely to generate even greater trading in the eight stocks than since they were first offered on a when-issued basis in November.

"Some institutions refrained from buying the when-issued stocks because they did not want to deal with the large margin requirements," said Neil Yelsey, an analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc.

The New York Stock Exchange required institutions, normally exempt from margin requirements, to deposit 10 percent of the transaction price in AT&T when-issued trades until the shares are delivered on Feb. 24.

As a result, Mr. Yelsey said, professional traders and arbitrageurs have dominated the trading that has taken place since the when-

issued stocks were listed on Nov. 21.

"They were trading for the spread opportunities, particularly in the early stages, so most of the regional moves as a group rather than showing any significant individual characteristics," Mr. Yelsey said.

Sales of the regional stocks, and particularly of the new AT&T shares, has already been huge, however, in part because of the large number of shares available.

About 1.5 billion shares were issued as part of the breakup, and the new AT&T will continue to have the largest number of outstanding shares, about 989 million, of any company in the world.

In addition, each of AT&T's 33 million stockholders will also receive one share in each of the seven regional holding companies for every 10 AT&T shares they held.

Trading Begins in London

Six of the seven regional telephone companies created in the AT&T breakup began trading Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange. The New York Times reported from London.

The collective debut was intended to build the same recognition that could help the companies raise money from European investors in future debt issues.

The six — Bell Atlantic, Southwestern Bell, Nynex, BellSouth, U.S. West, and Pacific Telesis — were brought together by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., the leading bank in Eurobond issues, in separate negotiations over several months.

The seventh AT&T offshoot, Chicago-based American Information Technologies, or Ameritech, is working with the merchant bank S.G. Warburg & Co. toward a March 1 listing.

Credit Suisse's packaging had the twin benefits of polishing the bank's reputation, which was tarnished last month by the defection of four executives and six managers to Merrill Lynch & Co., and making sure that Europe's financial press could not overlook the listings, which are normally routine events.

Each of the companies is a giant compared with most of the 2,300 British concerns and 400 foreign companies listed on the stock exchange here.

Uranium Stocks Are Still Rising, Report States

The Associated Press

PARIS — Uranium stockpiles continue to rise despite production cutbacks that have accompanied the slowdown in nuclear-power programs, according to a report Wednesday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Reviewing more than 50 countries, the report said uranium production fell to about 41,000 metric tons in 1982 from the record 44,000 tons in 1980-81. But output still exceeds reactor demand, and the organizations estimated uranium stockpiles are equivalent to four or five years of future needs.

The OECD and IAEA revised downward their forecast for uranium needs in the long term. By 1995, the report said, nuclear capacity outside centrally planned economies will be equivalent to 415 billion kilowatts, needing about 60,000 tons of uranium a year — from 10 percent to 30 percent below projections contained in the 1982 report, depending on the country.

In general, analysts like Grand Met on a long-term view. They see the proposed cigarette sale as an example of Mr. Grinstead's shrewdness. Profits of the operation have about doubled over the past four years, mostly because of booming sales of generic, or no-brand, cigarettes. But most analysts see little scope for long-term growth of cigarette sales in rich countries, and they expect the ma-

Grand Met Seeks to Cut U.K. Reliance

(Continued from Page 9)

is reducing its dependence on fickle tourists and catering more to businessmen and the very rich. Last year it sold six of its second- and third-line hotels in London. The proceeds are going to build new deluxe hotels in the United States, Luxembourg, Australia and the Middle East.

In recent years, heavy investment and interest costs have kept hotel profits low. Three years after the acquisition of Intercontinental, that chain still is not kicking in enough profit to cover the financing costs, investment analysts say.

Charges from some quarters that Grand Met overpaid are a sore point. Mr. Grinstead insists that Intercon will pay off handsomely in the long run, and most analysts are inclined to believe him.

"It must be another two years at least before you can judge it," said Colin Humphreys of the London stockbrokerage of Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee & Co.

In general, analysts like Grand Met on a long-term view. They see the proposed cigarette sale as an example of Mr. Grinstead's shrewdness. Profits of the operation have about doubled over the past four years, mostly because of booming sales of generic, or no-brand, cigarettes. But most analysts see little scope for long-term growth of cigarette sales in rich countries, and they expect the ma-

for manufacturers to retaliate against the makers of generic products. So, these analysts say, Grand Met is wise to try to bail out.

"I think Grand Met's timing is absolutely right," said Peter Temple of Hoare Govett Ltd.

Grand Met also has a strong record of results. Dividends have swelled by an average of 15 percent annually in the past five years. In the year ended last Sept. 30, pretax profit jumped 34 percent, to £295.2 million.

Grand Met shares soared in 1982 but were dull last year while the stock market as a whole was booming. Bruce Jones of Kitcat & Aitken argues that Grand Met shares look cheap against other international blue chips, but many other analysts are cautious on near-term prospects.

For one thing, most forecasts call for Grand Met's profit growth this year to slow to 10 to 15 percent. In addition, any sharp drop in the dollar against the pound would shrink Grand Met's profits, just as dollar strength padded last year's results.

Grand Met also is particularly vulnerable to interest rates. The company's "gearing," or ratio of net borrowings to shareholders' funds, stands at about 60 percent. Mr. Grinstead acknowledged that the high debt level reduces flexibility for acquisitions.

"On the other hand," he said,

"Grand Met have never let gearing stand in the way." The company has strong cash flow and would be willing to bump the ratio up a bit further for an acquisition, provided that it could soon reduce debt by selling one or two of its smaller businesses.

Another concern is that Grand Met has a large share of its capital locked into British brewing and dairy products, areas unlikely to produce excitement.

But analysts credit Grand Met with making the most of its mature businesses. For instance, the company has scored a big success with Baileys Original Irish Cream, which the company boasts is the world's biggest-selling liqueur brand, soaking up two million gallons of cream a year.

Grand Met also is smartening up the 1,450 pubs it manages as well as its restaurant chains. Even the bingo parlors do not escape attention. The new annual report says: "Our Social Clubs continue to pioneer new ideas in the game of bingo."

British Earnings Growth

LONDON — Britain's average earnings growth quickened to 7.8 percent in the 12 months to December, compared with 7.3 percent in the year to November, the Employment Department said Wednesday.

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BAHRAIN	25 42 41	HELSINKI	61 07 50	NEW YORK	286 09 44
BARCELONA	30 27 82	HONG KONG	28 38 76	OSLO	41 61 15
BERLIN (WEST)	261 80 13	LISBON	89 30 86	PARIS	16 07 9 08 00
BRUSSELS	218 28 58	LONDON	62 37 51	SINGAPORE	338 08 00
COPENHAGEN	04 30 00 08	LUGANO	56 06 28	STOCKHOLM	21 77 27
DUBLIN	27 61 75	LUXEMBOURG	48 45 53	STUTTGART	22 03 13
FRANKFURT	26 28 00	MADRID	40 27 31	VIENNA	54 11 86
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Ears of Terrorism Lift .S. Security-Gear Sales

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Terrorism is lifting sales of security equipment.

Last year kidnappings and other acts of terrorism, in addition to more routine crime, caused sales sharply, according to Thomas Serb, editor of Security, a trade magazine.

Forty-eight percent of all terrorist kidnappings since 1970 have involved executives, and of all terrorist attacks last year, about 13 percent were directed against corporate workers or facilities, he said.

Law Enforcement Associates sold \$18 million worth of gear for protection against terrorists, down from \$12 million in 1982, according to Phil Rosen, a vice president.

By late December, the company had orders for 200 of its "road fangs." These aluminum devices, costing \$1,200, stretch 21 feet across a road. They bristle with 170 stainless steel spikes that can puncture tires and stop a car or truck.

In the United States, buyers of security equipment include police and government agencies, banks, and computer and other companies that terrorists might see as "the typical American big business," Mr. Rosen said.

Newbury Enterprises Inc., of San Diego, California, sold 12 armored cars and trucks last year, up from two in 1982 when production

causing 730 deaths, compared with 439 such incidents in 1982, causing 221 deaths.

In the United States, there were 31 terrorist incidents last year, down from 51 in 1982 and a peak of about 100 in 1977, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Corporations see themselves on the front line," Mr. Jenkins said. Forty-eight percent of all terrorist kidnappings since 1970 have involved executives, and of all terrorist attacks last year, about 13 percent were directed against corporate workers or facilities, he said.

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Phil Rosen, vice president of Law Enforcement Associates Inc., wears a bulletproof vest as he displays some of the anti-terrorist products that the company has developed. He is holding a padded pouch in which detonated letter bombs can be carried.

begin, according to its president, Jerry Corbett.

Similarly Newbury Industries of Salinas, California, opened last June and has taken 14 orders for armored cars, according to its president, Rick L. Newbury. The company's \$87,000 converted Chevrolet Impala or Capri incorporates 1,600 pounds of heat-treated steel, laminated plastic and glass.

Newbury also installs a bulletproof gas tank and cuts ports into the doors through which guns can be fired. The model is called the Caliber-44.

The armored-car makers said that 95 percent or more of their products are used abroad. But Mr. Newbury believes that publicity about terrorism has revived the domestic market.

Four of the five makers of bullet-

resistant clothing interviewed reported higher sales last year, almost entirely for the police and armed forces.

"The day has not come yet where the public feels they have to have their own flak jacket hanging in the front closet," Richard Armellino, president of American Body Armor and Equipment Inc. of Halesite, New York, said.

Yamaichi, Imperial Life Plan Fund in Japan

United Press International

LONDON — Yamaichi Securities, Japan's oldest stock brokerage and still one of that country's top four, is linking with Imperial Life, the Canadian insurance company, to start a new Japan fund in Britain, a joint statement said Wednesday.

The two companies hope to raise on the London stock market £7 million (\$10.5 million) to £10 million by the end of the year.

Yamaichi, which will provide the investment advice, predicted that the Nikkei Dow Jones index may reach 12,000 by the end of year from about the 10,000 level currently.

The two companies predicted that for the year ending this March Japanese corporate profits will grow about 30 percent, followed by 20 percent in the following year.

The new fund, to be known as the Imperial Japan Fund, will have a minimum initial investment of

£1.5 billion and be aiming for growth.

As well as the big high-technology names, Yamaichi plans to include smaller growth companies in the portfolio mix.

Yamaichi is keeping a "very interested eye" on the current move towards financial conglomerates in London's financial quarter and the stakes being taken in British stock exchange firms. But it does not currently expect Japanese firms to join the movement.

Foreign Concerns Widen Investment In U.S. Projects

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Foreign-company investment in new manufacturing projects in the United States rose last year for the first time since 1979, the Conference Board says.

The corporate-financed business research organization said Tuesday that foreign companies reported 280 new manufacturing investments last year, up from 271 in 1982. It said such investments had fallen each year since reaching 431 in 1979.

The Conference Board, attributing the turnaround to the U.S. recovery, said that British companies reported 57 new manufacturing investments in the United States, leading all other nations. Japanese companies had 49 U.S. investments.

The board recorded a sharp jump in construction of new manufacturing facilities here by foreign-based companies. There were 145 foreign investments last year involving construction or expansion of plants in the United States, up from 116 in 1982.

Amexco to Offer New Credit Card

Reuters

NEW YORK — A division of American Express Co. said Wednesday that it plans to introduce a "platinum" charge card aimed at customers who charge more than \$10,000 per year.

Louis V. Gerstner Jr., chairman of the division dealing with travel-related services, said the company intends to introduce the card in the next few months and expects fewer than 5 percent of the existing 11 million card holders in the United States to be eligible for it.

Mr. Gerstner said the card will not be a great contributor to earnings, although it is expected to be profitable. Officials explained that the company is trying to increase its market share of expenses charged by richer customers.

Singapore Subway Contract

Reuters

PARIS — Société Dragages et Travaux Publics, a subsidiary of SUREG, has won a \$43.6-million contract for a subway project in Singapore.

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Price	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
200	150.070	150.120	150.130
300	150.125	150.170	150.180
400	150.175	150.220	150.230
500	150.225	150.270	150.280

Gold: 382.030/382.040

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Grains

Open High Low Close Chg.

Wheat (minim.) - dollars per bushel

Mar. 1984 3.25 3.26 3.25 3.24 +0.01

May 1984 3.26 3.27 3.26 3.25 +0.01

July 1984 3.27 3.28 3.27 3.26 +0.01

Sept. 1984 3.28 3.29 3.28 3.27 +0.01

Nov. 1984 3.29 3.30 3.29 3.28 +0.01

Dec. 1984 3.30 3.31 3.30 3.29 +0.01

Jan. 1985 3.31 3.32 3.31 3.30 +0.01

Feb. 1985 3.32 3.33 3.32 3.31 +0.01

Mar. 1985 3.33 3.34 3.33 3.32 +0.01

Apr. 1985 3.34 3.35 3.34 3.33 +0.01

May 1985 3.35 3.36 3.35 3.34 +0.01

June 1985 3.36 3.37 3.36 3.35 +0.01

July 1985 3.37 3.38 3.37 3.36 +0.01

Aug. 1985 3.38 3.39 3.38 3.37 +0.01

Sept. 1985 3.39 3.40 3.39 3.38 +0.01

Oct. 1985 3.40 3.41 3.40 3.39 +0.01

Nov. 1985 3.41 3.42 3.41 3.40 +0.01

Dec. 1985 3.42 3.43 3.42 3.41 +0.01

Jan. 1986 3.43 3.44 3.43 3.42 +0.01

Feb. 1986 3.44 3.45 3.44 3.43 +0.01

Mar. 1986 3.45 3.46 3.45 3.44 +0.01

Apr. 1986 3.46 3.47 3.46 3.45 +0.01

May 1986 3.47 3.48 3.47 3.46 +0.01

June 1986 3.48 3.49 3.48 3.47 +0.01

July 1986 3.49 3.50 3.49 3.48 +0.01

Aug. 1986 3.50 3.51 3.50 3.49 +0.01

Sept. 1986 3.51 3.52 3.51 3.50 +0.01

Oct. 1986 3.52 3.53 3.52 3.51 +0.01

Nov. 1986 3.53 3.54 3.53 3.52 +0.01

Dec. 1986 3.54 3.55 3.54 3.53 +0.01

Jan. 1987 3.55 3.56 3.55 3.54 +0.01

Feb. 1987 3.56 3.57 3.56 3.55 +0.01

Mar. 1987 3.57 3.58 3.57 3.56 +0.01

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May 1987 3.59 3.60 3.59 3.58 +0.01

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Oct. 1987 3.64 3.65 3.64 3.63 +0.01

Nov. 1987 3.65 3.66 3.65 3.64 +0.01

Dec. 1987 3.66 3.67 3.66 3.65 +0.01

Jan. 1988 3.67 3.68 3.67 3.66 +0.01

Feb. 1988 3.68 3.69 3.68 3.67 +0.01

Mar. 1988 3.69 3.70 3.69 3.68 +0.01

Apr. 1988 3.70 3.71 3.70 3.69 +0.01

May 1988 3.71 3.72 3.71 3.70 +0.01

June 1988 3.72 3.73 3.72 3.71 +0.01

July 1988 3.73 3.74 3.73 3.72 +0.01

Aug. 1988 3.74 3.75 3.74 3.73 +0.01

Sept. 1988 3.75 3.76 3.75 3.74 +0.01

Oct. 1988 3.76 3.77 3.76 3.75 +0.01

Nov. 1988 3.77 3.78 3.77 3.76 +0.01

Dec. 1988 3.78 3.79 3.78 3.77 +0.01

Jan. 1989 3.79 3.80 3.79 3.78 +0.01

Feb. 1989 3.80 3.81 3.80 3.79 +0.01

Mar. 1989 3.81 3.82 3.81 3.80 +0.01

Apr. 1989 3.82 3.83 3.82 3.81 +0.01

May 1989 3.83 3.84 3.83 3.82 +0.01

June 1989 3.84 3.85 3.84 3.83 +0.01

July 1989 3.85 3.86 3.85 3.84 +0.01

Aug. 1989 3.86 3.87 3.86 3.85 +0.01

Sept. 1989 3.87 3.88 3.87 3.86 +0.01

Oct. 1989 3.88 3.89 3.88 3.87 +0.01

Nov. 1989 3.89 3.90 3.89 3.88 +0.01

Dec. 1989 3.90 3.91 3.90 3.89 +0.01

U.S. Futures Prices

Feb. 15

Open High Low Settle Chg.

COFFEE C

Mar. 1984 14.50 14.55 14.50 14.50 +0.05

May 1984 14.55 14.60 14.55 14.55 +0.05

July 1984 14.60 14.65 14.60 14.60 +0.05

Sept. 1984 14.65 14.70 14.65 14.65 +0.05

Nov. 1984 14.70 14.75 14.70 14.70 +0.05

Dec. 1984 14.75 14.80 14.75 14.75 +0.05

Jan. 1985 14.80 14.85 14.80 14.80 +0.05

Feb. 1985 14.85 14.90 14.85 14.85 +0.05

Mar. 1985 14.90 14.95 14.90 14.90 +0.05

Apr. 1985 14.95 15.00 14.95 14.95 +0.05

May 1985 15.00 15.05 15.00 15.00 +0.05

June 1985 15.05 15.10 15.05 15.05 +0.05

July 1985 15.10 15.15 15.10 15.10 +0.05

Aug. 1985 15.15 15.20 15.15 15.15 +0.05

Sept. 1985 15.20 15.25 15.20 15.20 +0.05

Oct. 1985 15.25 15.30 15.25 15.25 +0.05

Nov. 1985 15.30 15.35 15.30 15.30 +0.05

Dec. 1985 15.35 15.40 15.35 15.35 +0.05

Jan. 1986 15.40 15.45 15.40 15.40 +0.05

Feb. 1986 15.45 15.50 15.45 15.45 +0.05

Mar. 1986 15.50 15.55 15.50 15.50 +0.05

Apr. 1986 15.55 15.60 15.55 15.55 +0.05

May 1986 15.60 15.65 15.60 15.60 +0.05

June 1986 15.65 15.70 15.65 15.65 +0.05

July 1986 15.70 15.75 15.70 15.70 +0.05

Aug. 1986 15.75 15.80 15.75 15.75 +0.05

Sept. 1986 15.80 15.85 15.80 15.80 +0.05

Oct. 1986 15.85 15.90 15.85 15.85 +0.05

Nov. 1986 15.90 15.95 15.90 15.90 +0.05

Dec. 1986 15.95 16.00 15.95 15.95 +0.05

Jan. 1987 16.00 16.05 16.00 16.00 +0.05

Feb. 1987 16.05 16.10 16.05 16.05 +0.05

Mar. 1987 16.10 16.15 16.10 16.10 +0.05

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Dec. 1987 16.55 16.60 16.55 16.55 +0.05

Jan. 1988 16.60 16.65 16.60 16.60 +0.05

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Apr. 1988 16.75 16.80 16.75 16.75 +0.05

May 1988 16.80 16.85 16.80 16.80 +0.05

June 1988 16

ART BUCHWALD

Pictures From Sarajevo

WASHINGTON—"Hey kids, the Winter Olympics from Sarajevo are on."

"We don't want to see the Winter Olympics."

"What kind of talk is that? ABC paid \$105 million to bring you 63 hours of pure sport. Stop doing your homework and sit in front of this set."

"Aw, Dad. All they do is show people pushing turnip carts down cobblestone streets, and sheep in snowdrifts, and they keep going back to the 1980 American-Soviet hockey game."

"That's not ABC's fault. A lot of events had to be postponed, and it isn't easy to fill all that time. Hey, look, there's the inside of a Sarajevo restaurant with people eating real Slavic sausage and grape leaves. You don't see that on TV every night."

"Can we go back to our school work now?"

"Aren't you interested in how the American hockey team does?"

"We know how they did."

"How would you know that?"

"It's already been announced on NBC, CBS, PBS, Metromedia, CNN, and every radio station in the country. They even broke into 'Casablanca' this afternoon with a Special Bulletin."

"I think it's unfair for the other networks to announce the results of the Olympics before ABC has a chance to show them on television."

"Maybe they do it so we won't watch the Olympics, but their shows instead." One youngster suggested.

"That's a rotten way for another network to behave. I'll bet if CBS had the rights to the Winter Olympics, they'd show them."

"I'm disgusted with all of you. You have no sense of history. Do you realize World War I started in Sarajevo?"

"What has that got to do with watching Comics win gold medals at the Winter Olympics?"

"If you hang around just a little longer, I'm sure Jim McKay will tell us."

Firms Buy Benton Mural

NEW YORK—Ten panels that compose the mural, "America Today," by Thomas Hart Benton's have been bought for a reported \$3.1 million by the Equitable Life Assurance Society for its new headquarters in Manhattan.

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

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A Bookworm in the World of Moles

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

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PEOPLE

\$128,000 to Scholar, 18

An 18-year-old specialist in Mayan archaeology has become the youngest person to win a MacArthur Foundation award, which will entitle him to \$128,000 to pursue any work he chooses over the next five years.

David Stuart of Silver Spring, Maryland, was one of 22 people to receive awards Tuesday from the Chicago-based foundation, which established the prize in 1981 to encourage the careers of "exceptionally talented individuals."

The program has committed \$22 million toward that goal. The non-stipends awards are intended to free the recipients from economic pressures so they can devote themselves to scholarship, work or the creative arts. Stuart became interested in the study of hieroglyphics while helping his father, George, a National Geographic Society archaeologist, on a dig in 1974 in Mexico's Yucatan peninsula. Over the course of the next few years, Stuart wrote papers on the subject of Mayan culture and hieroglyphics, including one that is part of a collection of articles on Mayan archaeology that will soon be published by Princeton University Press.

Other winners: Dr. George Andrus, 47, a Canadian-born poet, professor of English at the University of New Hampshire in Durham, \$224,000; John Toews, 39, Canadian-born historian, associate professor of history, University of Washington, \$200,000; James Turrell, 40, artist, working on project in the Rodolphe Crater in Arizona, \$204,00

